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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Balanced Budget Is the Mode

France Adopts Its Schedule

Britain's Record Lends Cheer

House Makes It a Billion

Germany Has Three in Race

THE nations take assuring account of the year's financial progress. Before buds burst into blossom budgets are bursting into balance. France, Britain, and the United States take the courageous steps, entailing definite sacrifices on the part of each people, that will supply the financial means to move along and that will keep each country within its means. The three nations meet extraordinary budgetary demands through admittedly extraordinary measures. France adopts new levies which appear to entail no great additional curbing upon its citizens. Great Britain prepares for another schedule of unrelaxing economy, but ends a year in which the achievements of the Treasury give real cheer. The United States, in the throes of budget enactment, prepares to lay upon the people for a time exactions which have been postponed. The nations see a path opening through the financial marsh. It is a path of hardship, but these peoples have the fortitude to assume the hardships readily—and go forward.

¶ The French Parliament passes the budget for the remaining nine months of 1932 in an all-night sitting. Receipts are estimated at about 41,185,000,000 francs and expenditures at a slightly lower figure. If, as is expected, no reparations are forthcoming from Germany, a deficit will result, which the new Government will have to care for. General elections are set for May 1, and second ballot elections for May 8, with candidates elected assuming office on June 1. Thus the elections occur after the Reich election of April 10 and the Prussian election of April 24, and each political party has an interesting theory—that it will be the one to profit by German results.

¶ Britain closes its financial year with a surplus of £364,000 (more than $1,383,000) on hand. The showing is better than had been anticipated. The income is above expectation, the expenditure by government departments is below. The number of unemployed has not reached the maximum figure, calling for reduced sums. In three weeks Parliament will receive the new budget from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Its balancing is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Britain takes encouragement from its record. The year began in shades of deepest anxiety, but ends in the sunshine of justified hopes.

¶ The House of Representatives piles up tax items to the total of $999,000,000. The committee of the whole reports that, with certain new revenues and anticipated economies, the tax bill stands to raise $1,271,500,000. This means, of course, that only the first stages of the revenue act are completed. The Senate may make extensive changes, to be followed by adjustment conferences. But this much is definite, the House has reversed its wild action of last week and dutifully has set up a system for raising the huge amount required—the balancing of the budget is in sight.

¶ Germany prepares to choose between three candidates for the Presidency at the run-off election on April 10. Filing time ends with only the names of von Hindenburg, Hitler, and Thaelmann on the list. Withdrawal of Duesterberg, National candidate, leaves his 3,000,000 votes free. The election of von Hindenburg is regarded as almost certain. But his supporters prepare for great activity in the closing week of the campaign. They wish him re-elected in a way that will settle many minor issues—by a majority or plurality that definitely speaks Germany's will.

¶ Soviet Russia shows ability to confess its failings. An official decree declares that the poor supply of meat and dairy products has been due to outrageously poor methods, poor management, and poor organization of labor on the part of the livestock farmers. Thirty-five managers of state farms are arrested and 95 others are dismissed. Size of farms is reduced and rigid rules prescribed. Communism has flaunted the conventions and trampled the ethical practices of enlightened peoples, but it gives proof that it isn't hopeless by exhibiting an unexpected capacity—the power to take a good punch self-administered for its own shortcomings.

¶ Washington stirs with news of a banking program sponsored by Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The far-reaching plan would bring both federal and state commercial banks of deposit under complete federal supervision. Losses by depositors of $1,000,000,000 is pushing leaders to find the right means of meeting a demand taking definite form in the public thought—that the nation can and must have safeguards to protect citizens from losing the fruits of their intelligent and industrious toil.

Rubber Seats Make London Riding Easy

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SOLID rubber seats are fitted in London's latest buses. Passengers find them luxuriously comfortable and entirely free from road vibrations.

The cellular rubber used is produced by a new process whereby the pure milk from rubber trees is whipped into a froth, poured into molds and allowed to set. The resulting material is said to be free from any irregularities of structure, and to have abnormal liveliness and recovery.

Tardieu Wins Way in France By Initiative

Premier Gains His Power by Frank and Vigorous Voicing of Views

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—No politician of recent years has been so much discussed in Europe as M. André Tardieu. It is no exaggeration to describe him as easily the leading figure in French public life. But he is not accepted by all parties. He is, on the contrary, assailed by the Radicals and Socialists. But even his political adversaries admit that at the present time he stands above his colleagues in the French Parliament.

His qualities are regarded as defects and his defects as qualities. In his manner he is smilingly superior and he is always ready to exchange blow for blow. He hits hard and straight. He never hesitates. He expresses himself in unmistakable language. He is prompt, good-humored, but bellicose.

It has been my privilege to be acquainted with him for many years and I think I am in a position to correct the notion that he is supercilious and disdainful. That he is more intellectual than the average minister goes without saying, and he is doubtless conscious of his cleverness.

Yet it is not true that he deliberately places himself above his fellows. On the contrary, he has a natural timidity, and in his efforts to overcome this timidity he produces an appearance of pride and aggressiveness.

Laval Presents Contrast

For this reason he has not always been so successful as might have been expected. The deputies—and for that matter any body of men—dislike anything that resembles an assumption of superiority, and conspicuous cleverness is not always an asset.

That is why, when M. Tardieu was defeated in the Senate 16 months ago, M. Pierre Laval was chosen as his successor. M. Laval furnishes a striking contrast to M. Tardieu. He is quietly efficient but he is never defiant. He does his work but he is not personally prominent. In short, he is the perfect foil to M. Tardieu, and the two men appreciate the fact that they are well fitted to stand together and to be, as it were, the complement one of the other.

Whether one approves or disapproves the initiatives of M. Tardieu, it is undeniable that he acts with a refreshing energy. He does not beat about the bush. He goes straight to the point. With amazing quickness he produces the proposal which is calculated to rally suffrages and meet a given case. It may be that he does not always take long views. His projects are for immediate acceptance and consumption. They are not necessarily consistent with one another, but they always have the air of being needed reforms.

Couched in Definite Phrases

And his advocacy of them is clear and precise. There are no woolly words and nebulous phrases. His meaning is not in doubt. He marshals his facts and figures with extraordinary skill and it is difficult to discover the weak point of his dialectics.

The rapidity with which he seizes an opportunity is now a commonplace not only for the French but for observers abroad. For he has carried the methods which he adopted at home on to the international scene. When everybody at Geneva was marking time, M. Tardieu jumped in with his scheme for a League of Nations army. It was a scheme which was unacceptable to many, but it is impossible not to admire the way in which the French spokesman got in first.

This was not an exceptional stroke—it was typical of the man. He deals in surprises which are not, like most surprises, mere flashes in the pan, but are well thought out and well constructed. It can always be assumed that M. Tardieu, whether in domestic or foreign politics, will, at precisely the right moment, say or do something startling, and that though it may arouse controversy his proposal will have substance and will be part of a larger design.

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MEYER BACKING BILL TO PROVIDE UNITED BANKING

Supports Move to Put All Banks of Deposit Under Federal Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is sponsoring a program to establish a unified banking system in the United States, it is learned authoritatively here, intended to improve supervision of banks and to eliminate one of the major causes of recent widespread and disastrous bank failures.

News of the Meyer proposal has caused a stir in banking circles, where it is admitted to be one of the most far-reaching undertakings ever assumed by an executive department.

The major element of the program is to eliminate the present competition between federal and state commercial banks of deposit, as distinguished from savings banks, by bringing them all under federal control.

The proposal is, in effect, the same thing that was recommended to the Glass banking subcommittee Feb. 4, 1931, by Mr. Owen D. Young, when the proposal was discussed all over the country. Approximately 12 months later, the same general plan has been adopted by the executive of the nation's banking system, with the prospect that it will soon be laid before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Not in Glass Bill

The present Glass banking bill proposing many alterations in the basic banking law does not contain this proposal. It was first discussed when Mr. Meyer gave testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, one week ago. His brief reference was generally lost at the time in the newspaper discussions of his complete 75-page statement made in behalf of the Reserve System, but it immediately caught the eye of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia. The text of Mr. Meyer's reference reads:

"It should be recognized that effective supervision of the banking

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

German Voters To Have Choice Of Three Names

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 1—German voters in the run-off election April 10 will choose between three candidates. Official filing time ended last night with the names of President von Hindenburg, Herr Adolf Hitler, National Socialist, and Herr Ernst Thaelmann, Communist, recorded for the official ballot. This ends talk that Herr Hitler might withdraw.

Withdrawal of Herr Theodore Duesterberg, Nationalist candidate, leaves nearly 3,000,000 votes free. Competent observers express the opinion that Herr Hitler will probably obtain only 30 per cent of the votes given to the Nationalist candidate in the election March 13. This is due first to Herr Hitler's having actively opposed the Hugenberg Nationalists and the Steel Helmets, a military organization loosely affiliated with the Nationalists.

Opinion is also expressed that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will draw many Nationalist voters, but that a large number of this group probably will not care to vote for Fascists or Communists and consider the reëlection of President von Hindenburg virtually assured.

Meanwhile Hindenburg supporters are spending every effort to prevent his total vote from being reduced. They desire to keep the Hindenburg strength up to at least 18,000,000.

Coal Prices Drop In Boston Region

Retail coal prices tumbled down today to the lowest levels in a dozen years when the annual reduction was made by retailers to induce the public to purchase next winter's coal supply early. The reduction, as compared with prices put into effect one year ago, ranges from 50 cents a ton on pea size to $1.50 on egg and nut. Stove size is $1.25 lower.

The new prices, effective today in Boston, follow annual reductions at the mines which this year were about 50 cents a ton. All prices established today are subject to 50 cents a ton further reduction for cash in 10 days. The prices are: furnace, egg and nut $13.75 per ton; stove, $14; pea, $12; buckwheat, $10; rice, $8.75; Russian cobbles, $14.50 and Welsh nut, $12.50.

In February, 1920, prices were a shade lower, advancing in April of that year to slightly more than present levels. Competition of coke, foreign coals, and fuel oil has been responsible for lowered receipts of domestic anthracite in New England during the last year and it is expected in coal circles that the new low prices may tend to recover a part of the lost tonnage.

WORCESTER POST OPPOSES BONUS

WORCESTER, Mass., April 1 (AP)—Charles Devens Post, American Legion, last night unanimously passed a resolution opposing cash payments of veterans' adjusted compensation certificates at the present time. The resolution reaffirms the stand taken by the national organization at Detroit last fall. It is believed the Devens Post is the first to take a definite stand against payment of the bonus.

Indian Princes Act as Unit For London Federation Plan

Rulers Formerly in Opposition Join in Support of Round Table Proposal—British to Guarantee Princes' Rights Under New Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, April 1—Definite decision to join the proposed All-India Federation was unanimously voted by the Indian princes today in their annual session here.

The action brings to a satisfactory conclusion protracted discussions which have lasted 15 months, during which the chiefs indicated hesitancy to affiliate their domains with British India under the scheme outlined at the Round Table Conference.

The princes declare they will join the federation on the assumption that the British Crown accepts responsibility for guaranteeing their status under the scheme. They demand that safeguards to this effect be embodied in the constitution; they also insist that their treaties and other agreements with the Crown remain inviolate and the independence of their states intact.

It is anticipated in political circles here that the princes' attitude will find responsive echo in London where the British Government has already indicated it intends safeguarding the rights of the princes under the constitution.

Some observers read the new political situation which the princes' decision has caused as one that will tend to tighten the bonds between the British Crown and the princes in that the princes in the future may look more to Westminster than to Delhi for indorsement of their states' policies.

The princes are as yet undetermined whether to support a unicameral or bicameral legislature under the federal scheme and undecided as to their share of actual representation in the new government. But their indorsement of the federation scheme marks a decided advance over their last formally recorded attitude which only accepted the policy of the federation without committing the princes to its actual application.

Now, however, the princes have agreed to accept federation as the future governmental system for the country although they still reserve the right to examine the "finished picture" before complete ratification. Today's decision is also significant for the fact that it unites princes opposed to each other.

The Nawab of Bhopal, who has long sponsored federation, was seconded in the resolution he proposed by the Maharaja of Patiala, who last year raised important objections to the entire scheme drafted in London. The Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Alwar and other princes hitherto in disagreement on fundamentals have also indorsed the project.

QUALITY GOODS AID REAL THRIFT, ECONOMIST SAYS

Laundrymen Told Spending on Poor Products Has Wasted Millions

Too critical scrutiny of price tags on merchandise without heed for its quality has resulted during the last two years in about as much extravagance as the wildest spending orgy, Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, told the twenty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts Laundry Owners Association at the Copley-Plaza today.

"The manufacturer has been guilty of making, the retailer of selling and the consumer of buying merchandise on the basis of one consideration—price," he declared.

Because he is convinced the emphasis on price alone has entailed prodigious losses to the nation, and because these losses can be obviated if consumers will pay a little more to obtain quality merchandise, he proposed a resolution to the effect that the retailer, the manufacturer and the consumer pledge themselves to have no part in sacrificing needed quality to meet a price.

The consumer in the rôle of the demand end of supply has the strategic position of determining what kind of goods will be made, in his opinion. Invariably the cheap merchandise that results in loss to the consumer in service and money, as well as to the maker and seller in confidence and money, costs but a trifle less than the better merchandise that would produce no loss, he asserted.

Economic stability depends to no small extent upon having the people of the United States receive the full service that they should from the $48,000,000,000 or more of merchandise they buy each year.

Further economy could be enacted he believes, if the privileges of retail credit and the right to return merchandise were used more temperately. Hoarded credit far exceeds hoarded cash, he indicated.

Were the consumers and merchants to take more care in reducing the amount of goods returned to stores, a saving of more than $60,000,000, could be effected in his opinion.

Touching also upon the idea of quality as ultimately the best economy, Mr. Robert Amory, treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, declared that the manufacturers' name should be on all fabrics as an adequate guarantee of quality. In this way the responsibility for any defect in the dyeing or material can be fixed, he said.

BRITISH TO STUDY NORTHERN LIGHTS

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—One of the British expeditions which will investigate polar mysteries during the second international polar year will concentrate on a theory that aurora borealis is caused by rays from the sun which have been stopped by the so-called "Heaviside layer."

This was revealed in an announcement that Mr. J. M. Stagg, the noted meteorologist, will lead a British expedition of six men to Fort Rae, N. W. T., Canada. This will be one of the many field parties sent out by 13 nations under the auspices of the International Meteorological Commission.

POST-GATTY BILL IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Gold medals for Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty, who flew around the world in less than nine days, were recommended to the House yesterday by its coinage committee. The legislation, already passed by the Senate, has the indorsement of both War and Navy Departments.

HOME TRAINING PUT FOREMOST IN EDUCATION

Toronto Convention Closes With Refusal to Act on Salary Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., April 1 — The Ontario Educational Association at its final session refused to go on record as being in favor of general reduction in teachers' salaries. It was decided that the question was one in which the teachers and the local boards of education only should be concerned.

That the causes of crime are closely related to home and school was shown in an address by Dr. Alfred E. Lavell, provincial historian and chairman of the Ontario Parole Board. He said the six main reasons for crime in Canada were disinclination or refusal to obey law, "lack of harmony between prohibitive or restrictive laws and constructive agencies; mental, moral or physical subnormality or misuse; defective early environment; ignorance, and the overwhelming temptation which climaxes all the others."

Home and school can eliminate ignorance and improper protest against law and establish good environment and habits, Dr. Lavell said. Schools cannot counteract a bad home environment; the home decides the character of a nation more than any other factor. In schools, he said, there are four subjects that develop citizenship—literature, history and natural science and games that teach fair play and coöperation.

Chancellor Wallace of Victoria College said flapperism is a normal condition of a young girl in her last years of high school and her first year at college. It is only objectionable, he stated, when it is unnatural, when it is premature or too prolonged. He thought the movies overemphasized the flapper world. Mothers should watch for spontaneous expression in their children, and give it freedom, with direction, the chancellor declared.

College comes to the aid of the flapper, the speaker continued. "It breaks the restraint of the conventions of the adults in her home. She is quite often to be found in the first year of college. Then she is brought into contact with personalities richer than their own, with personalities who have, unlike them, found their clues to living. Then suddenly she, too, finds herself."

In recognition of Sir Robert Falconer's service to education in Ontario, Dr. J. H. Putnam, retiring president of the association, presented to him two oil paintings on behalf of the Ontario Educational Association.

Maple Sugar Fête Opened by Oxcarts

CHARDON, Ohio, April 1 (AP)—Bringing back memories of pioneer days—hoopskirts and creaking ox wagons—the ninth annual Geauga County maple sugar festival opened yesterday to continue through Saturday.

As Chardon and Geauga Counties dropped routine business to attend the festival, men and boys fed the wood fires under the kettles while women and girls handed out saucers full of hot sirup and a little wooden paddle for a spoon. Modern methods of boiling down the sap, too, were shown.

Thirty-two gallons of sap are required for one gallon of sirup, Mr. A. B. Carlson, founder of the festival said. The county produces 300,000 gallons of sirup a year. This community and Vermont are said to be two of the main centers of maple sirup production in the country.

HOUSE ACCEPTS TAX BILL EQUAL TO FULL DEFICIT

Treasury Computes Yield Below Committee's Expectations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—As the new billion dollar tax bill came up for final revision before the House today, the situation was thrown temporarily into confusion by the submission of last-minute estimates by the Treasury Department indicating that the proposed new levies would yield considerably less than anticipated.

The Ways and Means Committee hastily reviewed its figures, revised some of them and introduced a new income tax on individual incomes from cash dividends of corporations. Such dividends are now subject only to surtaxes. As explained by Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the full committee, and by Representative Heartsill Ragon (D.) of Arkansas, chairman of the subcommittee, the proposal would raise an additional $88,000,000, or sufficient more than to balance the budget, with the other items already accepted.

A controversy at once began with the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, who asserted they had not been consulted in the latest proposal, and charged that partisanship had entered. Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts introduced an amendment exempting the first $10,000 in income derived from such dividends. Under his revised form, he said, the tax would raise $68,000,000, or enough to bridge the gulf between receipts and expenditures, with something to spare.

The estimates of the yield of the new bill were submitted from the Treasury this morning at the request of Representative Crisp, and caused a last-minute sensation. On five items the Treasury estimated that the Ways and Means Committee had exaggerated the amount likely to be raised. In turn Representative

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Bituminous Coal Negotiations Go Ahead in Illinois

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—The subcommittee of operators and miners continued negotiations today to effect a compromise wage contract, permitting the reopening of the Illinois coal fields. Quiet prevailed in the Illinois fields.

From Illinois east to the West Virginia panhandle, hundreds of mine tipples were closed and approximately 75,000 members of the United Mine Workers were without work. There was no indication when operation would resume.

Last midnight was the closing hour. In Illinois, failure of miners and operators to agree on a new wage contract, after four weeks of conferences added 43,000 to 46,000 diggers to the jobless lists.

The Indiana mine owners and laborers had adjourned their conference pending outcome of the Illinois meeting and neither group made any last-minute attempts to stall off the suspension. In Illinois and Indiana, the shutdown was neither a strike nor shutout. There simply was no agreement to continue operations. In both states, efforts were expected to be continued to effect compromises on contracts.

In Ohio and the West Virginia panhandle, a strike called by District 6 officials of the United Mine Workers went into effect at midnight, following the failure of operators and miners to settle wage differences.

Russia's Capacity for Self-Criticism Shown in Report on Care of Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, April 1—The noticeably poor supply in Moscow and other cities of meat and dairy products in past months finds frank official explanation in an exposure of the poor functioning of the state cattle, pig, and poultry farms appearing today in the form of a decree under the signatures of Mr. Joseph Stalin, Mr. M. V. Molotoff, and the Commissar of Agriculture, Mr. Y. A. Yakovleff.

The decree is worded unsparingly and offers a good example of the Communist capacity for vigorous self-criticism of crying abuses. Following its investigation of the state livestock farms, it mentions as characteristic features of their functioning, "mismanagement and complete failure to apply production processes, completely unsatisfactory organization for the care of cattle, extraordinarily high loss of young cattle, exceptionally poor organization of labor and complete absence of business methods."

As the result of these defects, the plan for supplying these products has been fulfilled only 60 per cent "which brought enormous injury to the cause of supplying the country and the army."

The hand of retributive justice has fallen most conspicuously upon the mismanagers of state farms, the decree naming 35 who were arrested and 95 others dismissed without arrest.

Remedial measures which the decree prescribes indicate the character of past mistakes. The size of farms henceforth will be strictly limited, which indicates realization of the fact that the big farm isn't necessarily well managed or productive.

Farms must not henceforth receive cattle until the necessary buildings are prepared. This is the fruit of experiences when farms lost great numbers of cattle and pigs by acquiring them before shelter and fodder were provided. Failures of state meat farms which are thus frankly outlined are more serious for the food supply of the country because the animal husbandry of individual peasants has enormously declined since adopting the collective farm system.

Relief for the situation apparently is being sought along two lines—first, by reforming state farms; second, by giving individual peasants more encouragement to raise pigs and chickens.

CHILE ADOPTS RADIO FOR FOREIGN NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after consultation with the Defense Ministry, has arranged for a national radio service for the transmission of foreign news.

The scheme is to diffuse throughout South America accurate information with regard to Chilean activities. Diplomatic and consular officers have been instructed to arrange for the reception of the news and its distribution through the usual Government and press channels.

New Enforcement Task for 'Mounties'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Truro, N. S., April 1

THE Royal Canadian Mounted Police today took over the enforcement of laws of Nova Scotia, and the provincial police and federal customs preventive service have become things of the past.

Little outward change will be effected in the respective units today, for no change has so far been made in the personnel of the staffs. Temperance workers, however, expressed confidence that government control of liquor laws would be more effectively enforced.

British Close Fiscal Period With Surplus

Complete Stop Made on Borrowing for Relief of Unemployed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 1—The British financial year ending yesterday has closed with a small surplus of £364,000, thereby marking actual achievement in the first portion of the heavy task of credit rehabilitation set before itself last autumn by the National Government.

The result is better than anticipated. The surplus has been arrived at after appropriating only half of the nest egg of £23,000,000 put aside in more prosperous days for stabilizing the dollar exchange, whereas Viscount Snowden in the emergency budget of October, 1931, expected to have to use the whole of this sum for revenue purposes.

On the expenditure side also there is ground for satisfaction in that the total amount spent by the chief state departments has been £12,500,000 less than estimated. The chief saving has been owing to the numbers of unemployed not having reached the high level of 3,000,000 anticipated.

Another encouraging feature is that £32,500,000 has been set aside for debt reduction and that a complete end has been put to new borrowing for unemployment relief which last spring was going on at a rate of £1,000,000 weekly. It is true that even now the budget balance is not regarded as altogether beyond criticism in that estate duties amounting to £35,000,000 are credited as revenue though largely drawn from the nation's capital assets. In this, however, the practice adopted is one that has been followed by a long succession of British finance ministers.

The chief improvement in revenue which has taken place has been under the income tax. It is attributed to the patriotic response made by payers of this impost who have provided the largest sum raised from them in one year since 1922. This has been achieved, however, only by anticipating three months' dues, a procedure which cannot be repeated. Falling off in the coming year's revenue on this account is expected to be balanced by the yield from imports duties imposed, but not yet long enough in operation to have become appreciably revenue-producing.

Hopes of material relief from emergency taxation in the budget for the coming year which is to be presented April 19 are not now high, in view of the progressive deterioration in the tax yield anticipated from the trade recession. Nevertheless today's returns are generally taken to show the possibility of at least partial remissions affecting the six-pence added to the income tax and cuts made in salaries and unemployment relief.

BOTH PARTIES WARNED OFF LIQUOR ISSUE

Repeal Plank, Dry Board Cautions, Will Mean Defeat to Either

DEMANDS PLEDGES FOR ENFORCEMENT

Stipulates Both Democratic and Republican Candidates Must Be Dry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—The National Prohibition Board of Strategy, representing 39 national and state organizations and church boards committed to the dry law, today issued its political manifesto for the presidential year 1932.

It declared prohibition not a partisan issue, it warned Democratic and Republican parties by name that a repeal plank would presage defeat, and it put on record the two requests that it will make to the respective nominating conventions in Chicago, in June. Finally it urged immediate nation-wide organization of dry forces to present a united front up to, and during, the coming presidential race.

As the organ of the "united dry forces of the country," the board announced it would make the following requests of the party conventions:

"First, to include in the platforms adopted by the conventions clear-cut, unequivocal declarations pledging the support of the party and its nominees to vigorous and effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and necessary supporting legislation.

"Second, to nominate candidates who, by their utterances, acts and records, are committed to effective prohibition enforcement."

No Beating About the Bush

A striking item in the present manifesto, which is signed by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, chairman; Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, and members of the executive committee and board, is the frank reference to the political prospects of the two parties by name.

The manifesto recalls that in 1928 both parties adopted enforcement planks. The Democratic candidate, however, the report recalls, repudiated the party platform. "He got the electoral vote of only eight states," the manifesto adds.

"The Board of Strategy admonishes the Democratic Party leaders to profit by the experience of the past and not be led into repudiation of prohibition, either in its platform or by its candidates."

As to the Republican Party, the board virtually repeats the statements made recently by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, head of the Methodist Board of Temperance, that drys will repudiate the party if it takes "a backward step" on prohibition, such step being later defined by the board to include the proposed "referendum plank" now being urged upon President Hoover by wet Republican leaders.

"During the heat of the successful campaign which culminated in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, extending from 1913 to the present time, the drys did not seek to make it a party issue and do not do so now."

Explains Board's Aim

At the outset, under the subtitle, "The Dry Program for 1932" the manifesto explains the purpose and origin of the board. It was formed, it states, by the national conference of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, and it now provides united action by the temperance and prohibition forces of the country.

As to the Eighteenth Amendment itself, the board says in part:

"The board is convinced that a large majority of the American people are determined that prohibition shall stand until it has had a fair chance and that its enforcement shall be made increasingly effective. But there are numbers of people and organized groups who put personal appetite or greed of gain above patriotism and these, with others, are demanding the repeal of prohibition.

"It is conceded that opponents have a right to seek repeal through the same orderly processes by which the amendment was adopted. This method holds out no promise of early success, and because of this fact there are many who openly advocate nullification, and at the same time insist that the law be repealed because there are those who violate it.

"The united dry forces of the country stand unqualifiedly for enforcement of all law. The Board of Strategy and the constituencies it represents condemn nullification. They do not concede that enforcement is impossible. They insist that it be given a fair trial at the hands of its friends."

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO MEXICAN RESORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A record number of excursionists flocked to Mexico's resorts during the Easter holidays, spending a minimum of 4,000,000 pesos within the 10-day period, a report compiled by statistical experts shows.

More than 100,000 persons left the capital during a two-day period, and transportation facilities were taxed to their utmost. All federal governmental departments were closed for the transaction of general public business, the personnel in every division being skeletonized to permit employees to take advantage of the brief vacation season.

OUSTER APPEAL CURTLY DENIED BY ROOSEVELT

Holmes and Wise Advised to Change Tactics on McQuade, Theofel

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman of the City Affairs Committee, will make their formal reply at a mass meeting here Friday night to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's curt rebuff to their petition that he act to remove James A. McQuade as Sheriff of Kings County. The petition further asked him to influence the removal of John Theofel as chief clerk of the Kings County Surrogates Court. The committee's demand went to the Governor on Monday, and he replied last night.

Governor Roosevelt "peremptorily denied" the request for the removal of McQuade as "utterly repulsive to the representative form of government," and denounced the demand concerning Theofel as one of "grave impropriety," since "no one should be condemned or punished for unfitness in public office until he had been heard in his own defense."

He advised the two committee heads to devote themselves to inculcating the idea of "political morality" in the thought of the electorate, instead of bringing charges which opened the question of whether they cared "more for personal publicity than for good government."

In quarters looking to local governmental reforms here, the Governor now seems to have qualified this unequivocal ruling to except officials elected to office between the time they fail credibly to explain their finances and charges are brought.

The charges against McQuade cited his testimony before the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee that his bank deposits of nearly $500,000 represented loans obtained by him to suport 33 of his kinsmen. McQuade was registrar when he made this testimony and subsequently was elected sheriff. Governor Roosevelt said that he could not interfere with the "overwhelming verdict" which elected McQuade. In the case of Thomas M. Farley, whom the Governor removed as Sheriff of New York County because he could not explain his large bank accounts, disclosures before the Hofstadter committee came after his election.

The committee's appeal to the Governor to support its petition to Mr. John Hetherington, Queens Surrogate, to remove Mr. Theofel, was based on the same sort of testimony. In addition, it cited violation of the election laws and incompetency. Theofel, who is Democratic leader of Queens County, comes up for reelection next week.

Pleas for Saving Mayflower Made

Individuals who must collect mayflowers, or trailing arbutus, for their homes should cut the short flowering stems and not tear up the runners which, if left in the ground, will produce hundreds of flowers.

This is the plea now being broadcast by the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society in its campaign to save the mayflower, the Massachusetts state flower, from extermination.

The organization's particular campaign is directed against the street vendors who sell these flowers every spring in many of the larger cities. If the public would refuse to buy from these vendors, the practice would be curtailed greatly, the officials declare.

It is pointed out that the trailing arbutus "through ruthless picking has entirely disappeared from 30 New England twons where it once grew in profusion, and will soon disappear entirely from other localities unless something is done to prevent this wholesale slaughter."

Packard Diesel Motor Wins Collier Trophy

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday presented the huge bronze Collier trophy to the Packard Motor Car Company for its development of the Diesel aircraft engine. The President declared the Diesel engine development "a notable aviation achievement."

The trophy is given annually as the highest award in American aviation. Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut and Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam were among those present at the ceremony. The prize last year went to Mr. Harold F. Pitcairn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Republican Women Broaden Support To Retain Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—The part which women played in electing President Hoover in 1928 would be broadened in 1932 under plans of the Women's National Republican Club here. At a meeting addressed by Mr. James R. Sheffield, one-time Ambassador to Mexico, and Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the National Republican Club, yesterday, impetus was given to the club's country-wide campaign to strengthen and augment its organization for the forthcoming presidential canvass.

Mr. Sheffield urged Republican women to political militancy as a group, declaring that they should step into the breach with a voter strength which would serve as a party buttress in November. The club membership should come forward, he said, and by its very proportions affirm the opportunities opened, but never fully seized, through the Nineteenth Amendment. He would have them share in the promulgation of party policies and in stimulating an interest in politics that would be perpetual, not quadrennial.

"It is easy to stand on the sidelines," Mr. Sheffield said, "and deride and criticize the pass to which things political have come—the ineptitude of leadership and everything else; but that is sheer defeatism and a credit neither to the citizen nor to the country."

General Harbord urged the membership to make the club a national focal point for the emanation of party programs and progress in the long interim between elections when political machinery was left to party committees. He declared women did not half realize the great field in educational work in politics that lay open to them.

Salary Cut Again Refused by House

For the second time, members of the House of Representatives, confronted with proposals to reduce their own pay as an economy measure, overwhelmingly declined to agree with the Senate that such action was necessary.

One of the main arguments against salary cuts was that if the legislators accepted reductions in pay, ultimately all state employees would be asked to do likewise, action which it was thought advisable to defer as long as it is considered economically possible.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely was sustained by the House in his veto of the pension bill which he declared would enable cities to postpone payment of their pension debts indefinitely.

An extensive construction program advocated by Mayor James M. Curley will be reported on unfavorably by the Committee on Municipal Finance, it was learned today. There were 21 bills in all filed by the Mayor asking that the city of Boston be authorized to borrow several millions of dollars outside the debt limit for construction work. One bill only was accepted.

Women Discuss Search for Jobs

Formation of a central committee and preliminary plans for the part women are to take in the city-wide effort to find jobs for the unemployed were considered at a meeting today at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, chairman of the women's division of the job-finding campaign under the general chairmanship of Mr. E. C. Johnson, presided at the meeting and outlined many phases of the work that the women can do to provide work.

Prominent women attending the meeting included: Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. James Lawrence, Miss Dorothy Lawrence, Mrs. Clifford Smith, Mrs. Clarence Smith and Mrs. James Jackson.

TRINIDAD TO CURB WAYSIDE POSTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Beauty spots of Trinidad will be protected from disfigurement by ugly hoardings and billboards if the Legislature approves an order which has been made by the Governor in Executive Council under the terms of a recent enabling ordinance.

The order would prohibit the erection of advertising signs of all kinds along coastal roads, scenic routes through the mountains and other specified spots which attract tourists.

COAL FIRM MAKES CHANGE

Mr. J. Leonard Johnson, president of the Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company of Boston, today became affiliated with the Metropolitan Coal Company as special assistant to Mr. Maurice H. Klous, president. Mr. Johnson came to the Massachusetts Wharf company in November, 1929, and when the American Anthracite Corporation was established as a holding company for retail coal yards he was elected its president. He has since severed all connections with these concerns and will give his full time to his new position.

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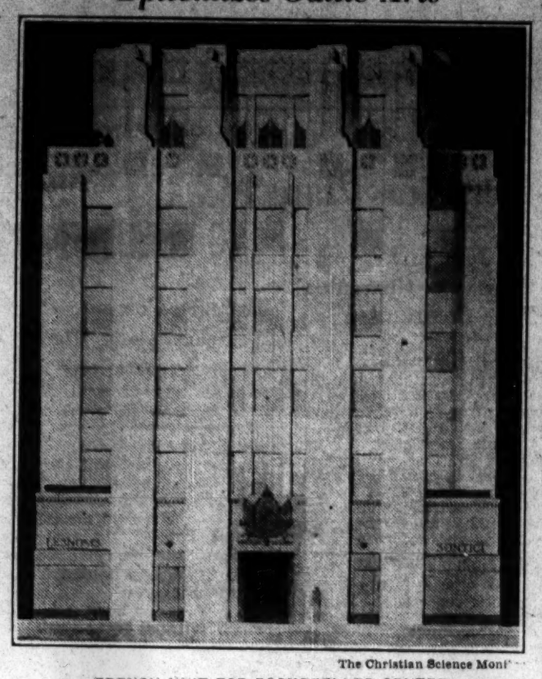

The Christian Science Moni

FRENCH UNIT FOR ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Skittish Old Scow, 60 Years in Mud, Sets Out on Voyage

After lying half submerged in the mud of Chelsea Creek for 60 years, a derelict scow set out upon a voyage last night. At the height of a southwest gale, the scow was blown across the creek, where she fetched up fair and square upon the marine railroad of a ship repair yard as though she knew what steps were needed to get her ready for further service.

Efforts to free the scow necessitated the calling of a fleet of Boston towboats, which finally got the craft off after much pulling and hauling. A course was set for the mud flats upon which the scow had lain with scores of other derelicts these many years. The return trip was too much for the tired scow. With a gurgle from her leaky seams, she struck her flag and sank beneath the muddy waters of the tidal creek. Fortunately she sank just outside the fairway for the many great oil tankers which ply the river.

Capt. George P. Lord, marine superintendent of the Boston Port Authority, thought the scow's sudden voyage was a good reason for furthering legislative appropriations for the removal of unsightly hulks along the shores of Chelsea Creek, once a thriving shipbuilding center.

About $60,000 has been spent on this clean-up project, and Captain Lord believes as much additional money should be raised by the State to prevent further escapades on the part of these skittish old derelicts. Should any more get loose, it is believed they might sink in the channel and temporarily tie up shipping in the creek.

In the meanwhile, officials in the Boston office of the United States Army Engineer Corps made a survey of the situation to determine what steps should be taken to remove the old scow from her new resting place near the channel. It is believed that explosives may have to finish what last night's gale started. In the opinion of some water-front observers, dynamiting the whole fleet of half submerged derelicts appears to be the only way of keeping prowling hulks from climbing marine railways during stormy nights.

GREECE TO SUSPEND PAYMENTS ON LOANS

ATHENS, April 1 (AP)—Mr. George Maris, Finance Minister, has informed the Chamber of Deputies that sinking fund payments on Greek internal loans will have to be suspended for a year and the interest on the loans reduced 25 per cent for a year.

Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, in a speech to the Chamber, said in view of the country's financial difficulties the proposals of the League of Nations' financial commission for aid were considered insufficient and the Government would try on April 11 to obtain greater concessions from the League Council.

TO HELP SOUTHWEST CONCERNS

A committee has been formed to devise plans to meet the financial problems of three corporations operating in the Southwest. They are the Southwest Utility Dairy Products Company, Southwest Public Service Company and the Central Oklahoma Service Company. Alan W. Pease, second vice-president of the Chase National Bank, is the committee chairman.

French to Build New York Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—French interests organized in the United States to represent the industry and arts of France have completed negotiations for the erection of a French building in Rockefeller Center to be known as La Maison Française, it was officially announced yesterday. The lease will be executed through the French Committee for the Development of Economics and Intellectual Foreign Relations.

La Maison Française will be six stories high and have a landscaped roof garden. It will share the Fifth Avenue side of the central block of the project with the British Empire Building, which it will duplicate in size and granite-and-limestone finish. The two buildings, separated by the 60-foot-wide promenade to the central plaza, will form an eastern gateway to the center.

The French committee is headed by M. Jean Philip, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French Senate, and its membership is representative of legislative, industrial and artistic activities in France. French shops will occupy the basement and ground floor of the proposed building, but the remaining space will be devoted chiefly to display salons, exhibiting wares from France and its colonial possessions.

Citrus Men Urged To Raise Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FULLERTON, Calif.—Citrus markets still are able and anxious to absorb California oranges and lemons at a price which will insure a profit to the grower, providing the grower will send only his first-class fruit to market, according to Mr. H. R. Wellman, University of California citrus expert, who recently urged this viewpoint upon 1000 citrus growers here.

The markets do not want poor fruit, and cannot be expected to pay a high price for such fruit, Mr. Wellman said. He believes there is sufficient good fruit to meet demands and urged the destruction of culls, or their use in by-products which will not compete with packed fruit.

Closer attention to production methods and packing practices will result in the shipment of fruit that will yield a profit to the grower, he added. If 95 per cent of the California growers can be brought into an agreement restricting inferior fruit, the specialist sees continued prosperity for the citrus industry.

POLLARD SIGNS BILL TO CUT DRY AGENT PAY

RICHMOND, Va., April 1 (AP)—Gov. John G. Pollard today signed the Page bill reducing state-paid fees to officers in prohibition cases to the level of fees paid in other felony cases.

The bill also eliminates mandatory jail sentences and automobile confiscation where less than a quart of liquor is transported for "personal use." Governor Pollard said the bill would save around $100,000 a year in criminal costs.

B. U. DEBATING TEAM SPLITS

The Boston University varsity debating squad has been divided into two teams for competition with Oberlin College and Union College of Schenectady, N. Y., tonight. One B. U. team will meet Oberlin at the Concord High School, taking the negative side of "Resolved, That Socialism Is Desirable." The other B. U. team will meet Union College at the Unitarian Church in Woburn, defending the negative side of "Resolved, That War Debts Should Be Canceled."

Any Lowering Of Dry Standard Called Calamity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Lowering the "exalted standard" which has been set up through the prohibition laws would be "calamitous," in the opinion of Mr. John E. Edgerton of Lebanon, Tenn., former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Quoted in the current issue of the news bulletin of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, Mr. Edgerton says:

"In my personal opinion and from the moral and economic viewpoints, any recession by the Government from the exalted standard set up or previous positions taken by it would be calamitous, particularly in these times. This is no time for compromise with any forces that are resisting moral progress.

"As an industrial employer of labor, I prohibit, from both moral and business viewpoints, the use of intoxicants by my employees. I would be not only censurably inconsistent but untrue to my conception of that sort of righteousness which exalteth a nation if I approved as a citizen the giving of rights to others which I deny to those whom I employ."

In another statement from John Harvey Kellogg, M. D., founder of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment is characterized as "the greatest forward step in human progress ever taken by any country in the whole history of the world."

"Prohibition," Dr. Kellogg says, "is a tremendous success. It would be a greater success if all those whose duty it is to enforce the law would make an honest and sincere attempt to do so."

Postage Rates To Spain Raised

Postage on letters and post cards to Spain and its possessions and all Central and South American countries except British Honduras, and British, French and Dutch Guiana, beginning today, will cost one cent more, the rate on letters being increased from two to three cents on each ounce or fraction thereof, and from one to two cents on post cards. Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador have been included under this rate class since September, 1931.

The rates on printed matter, commercial papers and samples of merchandise to all foreign countries also are increased from 1 to 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. A minimum charge of 5 cents will be made on commercial papers and 3 cents on samples of merchandise.

Rates on packages of seeds, plants, cuttings, bulbs or roots weighing eight ounces or less, addressed to any of the countries having the three-cent rate also will be increased to two cents for each two ounces or a fraction. As a result of these changes postal rates, with the above exceptions, to all countries outside the United States and its possessions will be five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce, and three cents for post cards.

HOUSE ACCEPTS TAX BILL EQUAL TO FULL DEFICIT

(Continued from Page 1)

Ragon charged the Treasury with "ultraconservatism," when the matter came to debate.

Under tax-administrative changes, the committee originally estimated that the repeal of the "net loss provision" would give an additional $20,000,000; the Treasury that it would give only $7,000,000; that "revision of the depletion allowance" would give $12,000,000, against the Treasury's estimate of only $1,000,000; and that the gift tax would yield about $20,000,000, as against only $5,000,000 by the Treasury. In each of these cases the committee declined to accept the Treasury's figures in full, but at the same time it did revise its earlier estimates downward today to $15,000,000, $3,000,000 and $10,000,000, respectively.

The two biggest differences, however, came in the proposed tax on imported gasoline and fuel oil, around which bitter controversy has centered, and the supposed reduced expenditures to be derived by future economies. The committee estimated $25,000,000 from the oil tax, or tariff, against $5,000,000 by the Treasury and held to its view, declining to revise its estimate downward in the slightest. The committee's original estimate of a saving of $243,000,000 in federal economies, the Treasury set at only $125,000,000. The committee agreed with the Treasury so far as to reduce this item on its own chart of $200,000,000.

The upshot of the development was that at the beginning of today's debate the Treasury estimated that the gap still left between outgo and income was $159,100,000; while the committee set the same item at $49,100,000.

The Treadway amendment was defeated 92 to 120 on a division in which Republicans generally supported Representative Treadway and Democrats took the other side.

The Crisp amendment taxing income from dividends was passed 180-145 with the same party division. Following two brief additional amendments the Ways and Means Committee completed its work and the revised tax bill had been accepted by the House sitting as a committee of the whole.

The House today ended its work as committee of the whole and began reviewing its own labors, in the course of which it took a number of separate votes of record on various contentious matters in the bill.

With the addition of items giving an estimated yield of $255,500,000 placed in the bill yesterday and with another $100,000,000 in an amendment curtailing the charging off of stock market losses to taxable incomes, the amount expected to be raised by the measure, down to date, is $999,000,000.

Besides the expected new revenues, there will be another $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 raised through minor post office rate increases, and some $243,000,000 sliced from expenditures by anticipated economies. Therefore, as the committee of the whole reported the bill to the House in regular order today, it stood to raise $1,271,500,000 in additional revenues or savings in the 1933 fiscal year—a margin of about $30,000,000 over the 1933 deficit of $1,241,000,000.

The action of the House means that the first stage of the revenue act has been practically completed. But this may well prove to be only the initial stage. The Senate gets the bill next and it is more than likely that the whole measure will be rewritten.

After that comes the third stage, sometimes most important of all. That is when the bill goes to conference, and representatives of the two houses decide which portions of their respective measures shall be retained. The only restriction on them is that items not contained in either bill cannot be added.

San Diego Funds Bar State Demand For Dam Repairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—This city cannot be compelled to spend $160,000 to repair Hodges Dam, which it is buying on the installment plan, the Fourth District Appellate Court held this week.

In denying a petition of the state engineer for a writ of mandate to force San Diego to repair Hodges Dam, held to be unsafe in the event of a major earthquake shock, the court pointed out that the city's treasury does not contain $160,000 and such an order would compel the municipality to make an illegal expenditure.

Under the recently amended California water act the state engineer has supervision over the safety of all of the state dams and can force necessary repairs. If the city or district owning a reservoir refuses to comply with the order, the engineer has the authority to empty the dam.

If the State enforces its demand that the buttresses of Hodges Dam be strengthened, the San Diego County Water Supply Company, the legal owner, probably will have to pay the bill.

On the other hand, the State may wait until after July 1, 1932, the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the city will have ample funds in its treasury to cover costs of repairing the dam.

Iron Held Unstable As Wall of Bricks

PASADENA, Calif., April 1 (AP)—Results of investigations promising changes in the science of metallurgy were announced yesterday by Dr. Alexander Goetz of the California Institute of Technology.

"These investigations show that breaking a bar of iron is much like breaking a wall of brick," he said. "The mortar gives way before the brick usually. Similarly impurities which serve as mortar to hold together atomic units of iron give way before the units do."

Dr. Goetz will outline his findings in Washington before meetings of the American Physical Society April 25-26, and the American Academy of Sciences, April 27-29.

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Income tax collections for March 30 were $1,128,665, as compared with $3,093,463 on the similar day a year ago.

Electric Car Line Of Northern Ohio Gives Up to Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, April 1—Electric cars of the Northern Ohio Traction Company ceased operation today. After nearly 40 years of carrying passengers and freight, the company has succumbed to motorbus and truck. About 130 miles of track are to be abandoned, rails and cars junked and rights-of-way given up.

According to state officials the revenue of bus and truck lines for 1930 was approximately $34,000,000 as compared to approximately $19,000,000 for the electric lines. For two years virtually all the electric lines have operated at a loss, many of them under receiverships.

The changes in transportation styles are vividly shown in this section. At one time the old Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal operated eastward from Akron to Youngstown and Pittsburgh. When this canal was abandoned railway companies made use of the tow path for rights-of-way. In some cases railroads abandoned this right-of-way in order to straighten tracks and in turn interurban lines used the canal banks. In two cases, after the traction company quit business the right-of-way has made excellent highways upon which automobiles are running.

DAVIS IS INDORSED

Indorsement of Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for the vacancy on the United States Shipping Board, has been unanimously voted by directors of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

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• Flowers—Carnations by Patou! Reboux poises posies on crowns! —Patou likes poppies! —Iridescent buds by Talbot!

• Feathers—Patou and Reboux use small, gay wings and quills, cockades and pompons, especially on suit hats.

• Rough Straws—Sans Souci, most exclusive of Italian cellophane on fine net! Paillason, quite rustic in appearance. Velours de paille, a tufted straw. Crocheted meshes, very lacy. Porcelain, with a burnished sheen.

Chandler & Co. Answers---

• Flowers—Patou's Carnations against an up-in-back brim. 20.00
—Reboux' flowers in brown and beige high on crown. 20.00
—Tiny poppies of Patou on crocheted mesh with wee veil. 20.00
—Talbot's iridescent flowers on milan tricorne. 20.00

• Feathers—Chartreuse feathers pierce a lacy crown, 10.00
—A small, gay feather is flat against a square crown. 12.50.

• Rough Straws—Sans Souci with a low crown, a dotted veil, has bright fruit directly in front. 20.00
—Paillason makes a stunning sailor grosgrain banded. 12.50
—Three-toned flat leaves encircle a porcelain straw. 25.00

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I. C. C. PROTESTS AGAIN AGAINST BANKS' INROADS

Approves B. & O. Loan for Paying Bills but Not to Meet Bank Notes

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today again expressed its opposition to loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads to pay notes held by private banks.

It refused to approve a request by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for $1,000,000 with which to pay three notes due New York and Baltimore banks on April 26.

The commission, however, indicated it would take up the question again when the road had made efforts to take care of the loans through private sources.

At the same time a loan of $7,000,000 to pay bills; money due for the purchase of a short line railroad which the commission had required it to take over; three real estate mortgages; equipment trust obligations and Chicago taxes was approved.

The Baltimore & Ohio had asked for $55,000,000 to meet maturing obligations and other needs over the next nine months. The commission put off consideration of most of the loan until "the results of operations for intervening months are known" and pending "further negotiations on the part of the applicant looking toward additional private financing."

The road had asked money to pay a $500,000 note held by the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York; a $250,000 note by the National City Bank of New York, and one for $250,000 by the First National Bank of Baltimore. All three loans are due April 26.

An item of $975,000 for equipment trust obligations due April 26 was approved.

At the same time, the commission authorized the Florida East Coast Railway Company to borrow $918,375 from the corporation. The B. & O. loan is to cover maturities and other requirements of the road due March 30 and April 25.

The Florida East Coast loan, which will be for three years, was asked in the name of Mr. William R. Kenan Jr. and Mr. Scott M. Loftin, the receivers, to meet equipment trust certificates and interest thereon maturing during the period from March 1 to Oct. 31.

Federal Funds Sought To Pay Off Depositors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 1—Loans from the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which have practically stopped bank failures in this territory, are to be sought for paying off depositors of banks already closed, it was learned at headquarters here yesterday.

Following an opinion from the Attorney-General of Illinois, Mr. Oscar E. Carlstrom, that bank receivers have the legal right to pledge assets as collateral for such loans, Mr. Howard Sims, Chicago representative of the government reconstruction agency, said: "It looks as though we are going to do business on that basis."

Maine Republican Platform Is Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 1 — Maine Republicans stood by the Eighteenth Amendment in the state convention yesterday. After a debate in which three opponents of prohibition stacked their arguments against one defender of the Eighteenth Amendment, members nailed a dry plank into the party's platform.

Gov. William T. Gardiner was elected a delegate-at-large to lead the State's delegation to the Chicago convention. Mrs. Gardiner was named as his alternate. The five presidential electors are: Mr. Hannibal Hamlin of Ellsworth, ex-Gov. William T. Cobb of Rockland, Dr. H. H. Cleveland of Portland, Mrs. C. B. Porter of Old Town and Mr. Cyrus N. Blanchard of Wilton.

The convention declared in favor of pre-primary conventions. Members indorsed the present administration and urged tariff protection for Maine's forest industries through congressional action. The Maine Republicans are also in favor of strict economy in state government. Governor Gardiner's "adequate navy" policy and a highway betterment plan were among planks embodied in the State platform.

AMOSKEAG CONTINUES OLD WAGE SCALES

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 1 (AP) —Employees of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company have voted, 10 to 1, against accepting the readjustment of wages proposed by the company.

Announcement of the vote of 6000 workers was followed by the withdrawal of the proposed schedule and a statement by company officials that operations would be continued on the present wage scale. The six-months wage agreement between the company and the employees expired today.

FOLEY APPOINTS TWO ASSISTANTS

Mr. Antonio F. Iovino of South Boston, and Mr. Paul R. Rowen of Brighton, have been appointed as assistant district attorneys of Suffolk County, it was announced yesterday by Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney. The appointments become effective Monday.

On the same day Mr. Joseph A. Sullivan and Mr. Frank Hickey, assistant district attorneys, will be promoted to higher ranks, with increases in salaries, the two new appointees assuming the duties of the lower posts.

HARVARD HONOR LIST SHOWS AN INCREASE

Harvard's honor list, representing 21.1 per cent of the undergraduate enrollment, contains 689 students as compared with 604 at this time last year, it was announced at University Hall this morning. The junior class heads the list with 191 men in the first three groups of the rank list, while the seniors lead in the number of highest rank students of Group 1 rating. The sophomore class has 171 on the dean's list, seniors 170, and the freshmen, 147.

In the college as a whole, 42 men gained Group 1 distinction, having records of "A" in four courses. Last year there were but 27. W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, captain of the university football team during the past season, is on the dean's list, as is Oscar Sutermeister '32 of Kansas City, Mo., intercollegiate pole vault champion.

Yale Receives Ancient Law Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1 — An original edition of Stratham's Abridgment, believed by many to be the first-printed English law bbook, has been presented to the Yale Law School Library by an alumnus who prefers to remain anonymous, it was announced today by Prof. Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian. This edition, which is undated, but supposed to have been published in 1490, is one of twenty-two recorded copies of the book, thirteen of which are in the United States and nine in England. All but two are in libraries.

Several additional gifts were announced by Professor Hicks, Mr. Thomas D. Thacher, Yale '04, Solicitor-General of the United States, has presented the Law School Library a photostatic copy of the original manuscript, now in the Library of Congress, of the Federal Judiciary Act, Sept. 24, 1789. Twenty-three sections of the act are in the handwriting of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, Yale LL.B. 1790, whose portrait hangs in the reading room of the Sterling Law Buildings.

A bequest of $2000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books on international and Roman law, has been received from the estate of Gordon E. Sherman, Yale '76S, a former member of the Yale Law School faculty. Mr. James Hillhouse, Yale '75, has given the Law Library his personal law library, consisting of 2400 volumes of Anglo-American law reports, statutes, trials, treaties, documents and pamphlets.

Bank Relief Bill Signed by Gov. Ely

Legal action to obtain relief for depositors in closed Boston banks is going steadily forward, largely under the sponsorship of the State Bank Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Guy.

An act authorizing the bank commissioner to borrow funds for payment of dividends in liquidation of certain closed banks was signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday, as a relief measure for depositors to be immediately put into effect.

A temporary injunction restraining Mrs. Frances McKnight, wife of Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, from obtaining access to a safety deposit box in the trust company was issued yesterday by Judge Stanley E. Qua, sitting in the equity session of the Suffolk Superior Court.

Boston Art Notes

Textile Show

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there has been placed on view a large and interesting exhibition of textiles and textile ornament. The designs are those of Lyons, France, and they were acquired from descendants of original designers of a century or more ago.

The ornamentation of fabrics became one of many departments of interest for French craftsmen during the great epoch of the three Louis. The same delicacy, skill and refinements were sought for weaving as were applied to furniture, porcelains and accessories. These designs with floral motives, chinoiserie, classical ornaments, were adapted to harmonize with the sumptuousness and exoticism of that brilliant period. The gracious manner in which the patterns are disposed, the charming color arrangements, the contrasts of dull and shiny surfaces, reveal the genuine gift of the French craftsmen.

We are told the collection was acquired for the use of manufacturers of New England, to whom it is freely available for copying. In addition, to show how the art has progressed with the help of the tradition in France, there are textiles woven recently, that is, between the years of 1914 and 1924.

These latter manufacturers are far simpler and more abstract than their forbears. It is a satisfaction to see the artisan working toward a new idiom of design rather than copying slavishly the models of a bygone manner.

The textiles were selected from the museum collection and from that of Mr. H. A. Elsberg of New York, connoisseur and collector. D. A.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight: fresh northwest winds, diminishing Saturday; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Maine: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds tonight, diminishing Saturday and partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	54	Montreal	30	42
Bismarck	34	40	Nantucket	40	50
Boston	42	53	New Orleans	52	64
Buffalo	26	36	New York	36	56
Calgary	40	48	Norfolk, Va.	40	70
Charleston	50	72	North Platte	40	66
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	38	60
Cincinnati	34	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	86
Denver	48	64	Pittsburgh	30	56
Eastport, Me.	44	46	Portland, Me.	42	48
Hatteras	48	70	Raleigh	42	70
Honolulu, T.H.		72	St. Louis	44	52
7p.m. Mar.31	68		St. Paul	30	42
Helena, Mont.	44	66	Salt Lake City	48	66
Huron, S. D.	36	48	San Francisco	52	70
Jacksonville	50	76	SantaFe, N.M.	36	66
Kansas City	52	58	Seattle	48	62
Key West	74	82	Tampa	62	80
Los Angeles	52	78	Washington	36	60
Memphis	50	58	Wichita, Kan.	54	72
Miami, Fla.	70	78	Williston, N.D.	36	52

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 1.
B—Maximum March 31.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 8:27 p. m., Saturday 8:44 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 8.7 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 6:38 p. m.

A Home Tuned to World Affairs

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

RESIDENCE OF MISS LUCETTA DANIELL, WOODBURY, CONN.

Columbia Teachers College Pioneer Leaves Desk to Do 'a Hundred Things'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—After more than 40 years as an administrator and instructor at Teachers College, Columbia University, Miss Lucetta Daniell will retire at the end of this term to "start life again" as an active member of a New England community that is keenly interested in current world affairs.

Having taken an active part in the work of Teachers College during its growth from a small local school to an institution whose influence encircles the earth, Miss Daniell looks forward to "a hundred things" up to now crowded out of her busy days. She will have time for long walks in the woods near her 200-year-old home in Woodbury, Conn., and to wander among the flowers in her large old-fashioned garden. She hopes to join the local garden club and to take an active part in various projects for community betterment. It is incredible to her that some people, after years in one branch of work, find they have no interests outside it.

"I have loved my work at the university, but I am eager to get back to the other interests that are waiting for me," she told a Monitor correspondent. "There are a hundred things I want to do."

Miss Daniell was graduated from the college in 1891, when it was known as the New York College for the Training of Teachers, and seven years before it was affiliated with Columbia University. It was located at No. 9 University Place at that time. When the trustees decided to call the institution Teachers College, the students thought it rather a queer name, she recalled.

"It was founded as an experiment in education, of course," she continued. "Its excuse for being was that it could, as a private school, make experiments that state normal schools could not attempt.

"It was the first institution to be known as a 'teachers' college,' and the first to become a department of education within a university. Later schools all over the country adopted the name, and numbers of universities established teachers' colleges."

Miss Daniell took her degree in kindergarten work, became an assistant in the kindergarten upon graduation and later an instructor. From 1894 to 1900 she was registrar and since that time has been welfare directress. Her retirement will become effective on Jan. 1, 1933, and the board of trustees has granted her leave of absence for the fall term.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through April 2.

Brookline Woman's Club: Presentation of play, "Green Stockings," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8.

Presentation of mystery comedy, "Philippa Gets There," benefit Brookline High School boys' scholarship fund, high school auditorium, 8.

Annual Tech Circus, presented by M. I. T. students, armory, Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, 7.

"Pudding on the Ritz," annual spring production of Hasty Pudding Club, Harvard University, clubhouse, Cambridge, 8:30.

Closing night of "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," presented by Village Players, Unitarian Parish House, Newton Center, 8:15.

Teachers College of Boston: Performance of Aristophanes' "The Frogs," 8.

Boston Art Club: "Povcrty party," 150 Newbury Street, 8:30.

Presentation of "The Queen's Husband," by Technology Dramashop, 8:15.

Studio Players: Production of "Fortunato," Spanish comedy, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture on "Current Affairs," by Prof. Brewer G. Whitmore, 7; free recreation night, roller skating, games, 7.

Brighton Home and School Association: Meeting, address, "Americanization," by Miss Georgia Ely, Brighton High School auditorium, 8.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 8:30, through April 2.

Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"If Booth Had Missed," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"His Love Song," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Copley—"The Song and Dance Man," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Closing day, Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Boston Arena: Closing day, Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Bird Club, 10; lecture, "Reptiles of Our American Desert," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association: Meetings, 10 and 2; meeting, Ladies' Auxiliary, 11; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Alliance Française: Lecture by Comte de Fleury, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "The German Form of Child Guidance Clinic and Other Social Work in the Community," by Dr. Clara M. Liepmann, Hamburg, Germany, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 1:20 train, North Station, for Melrose Highlands, trip to Spot Pond.

Appalachian Mountain Club: South Station, 1:40, for Bird's Hill.

Field and Forest Club: Meet South Station, 1:40 for Bird's Hill.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner. Shohaku Soga's paintings and etchings.

Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings and drawings by Robert Spencer. Through April 2.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through April 2.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small sculptures of "Youth and Sporting Life," by Amelia Peabody. Through April 9.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Schervee Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Helen S. Willson, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.
Doris Noble, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.
Florence Keenan, Chicago, Ill.
William Keehan, Chicago, Ill.
Martha Ahlers, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Bertha D. Ross, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Elizabeth Baumgartner, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Ida R. Hedden, Cambridge, Mass.
Nancy Leach, Glenbrook, Conn.

Immigration Stops In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—For the first time for about 40 years, departures from New Zealand in 1931 exceeded arrivals. The Dominion enjoyed a long spell of prosperity prior to the war, and in some years many thousands of immigrants arrived from Britain.

Owing to the present unemployment, immigration has practically ceased, and in 1931 there were 1400 more departures than arrivals. Many of the departures were British immigrants who probably thought that they would be better off in their homeland, since there is in New Zealand no national system of unemployment insurance.

The increase in the population last year was only 15,800. The total population, including Maoris, is 1,521,000, which is only a fraction of what this well-favored country could support.

Lighter Books Made Available In Braille for Use of Sightless

Volunteer Workers Help Chicago Red Cross in Preparing Proper Translations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Swelling the supply of Braille translations of current literature, giving the blind an opportunity to read more popular fiction, biography and travel books while these are still fresh is being done here by volunteer workers of the American Red Cross.

Because of the high cost of making Braille commercially, and the belief that most blind people desire to read nothing but serious subjects, lighter literature doesn't get translated very often, it was found by the Red Cross. So the workers have decided that popular books shall have a prominent place on their lists, and such titles as the following appear in the report of books being transcribed: "Portraits in Miniature," by Mr. Lytton Strachey; "Back to Montparnasse," by Mr. Sisley Huddleston; "The Education of a Princess," by the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia; "The Best Short Stories of 1931," edited by Mr. Edward J. O'Brien; "Westward Passage," the newest novel from the pen of Chicago's Pulitzer prize author, Margaret Ayer Barnes; and "Maid in Waiting," by Mr. John Galsworthy.

This service has been made possible, according to Mr. James T. Nicholson, head of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, as the result of the desire of more people to "do something useful," growing out of the economic change the country has been going through.

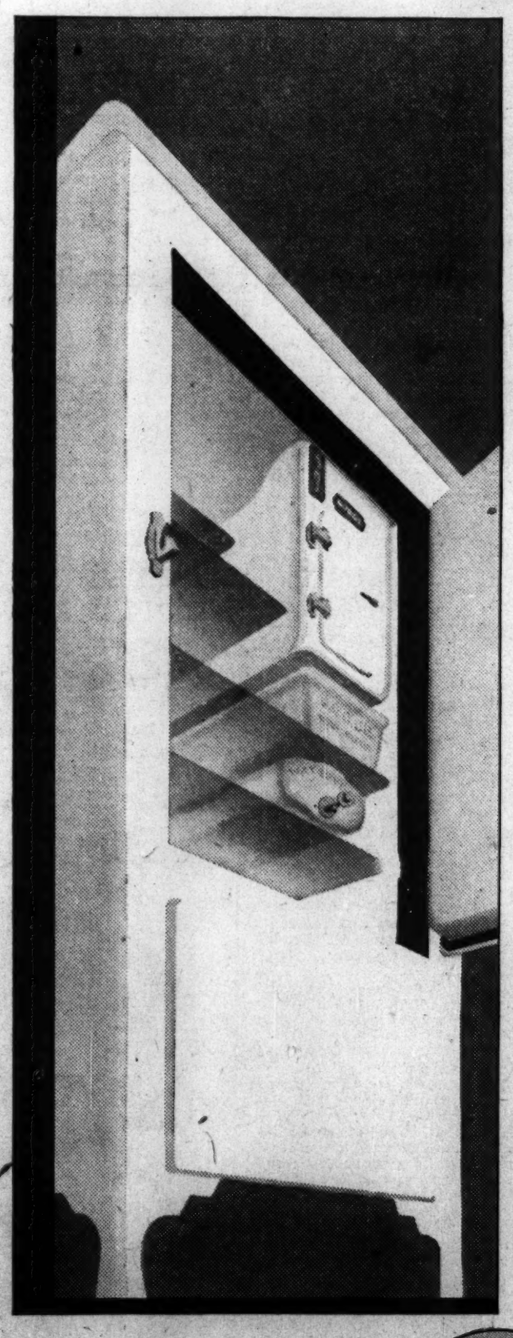
The books are turned over to various libraries, such as the Chicago Public Library, which have Braille departments.

Baltimore's Coffers Opened to Help Needy

BALTIMORE, April 1 (AP)—The city's coffers were thrown open to the needy and the unemployed by the City Council last night with the passing by unanimous vote of a relief ordinance to provide, food, clothing shelter and necessary material needed.

The money will be taken from the treasury and spent by the several welfare agencies under the direction of the Board of Estimates.

*Powered for the TROPICS



*means the Extra Cooling Power of *Rollator Refrigeration*

Into the Rollator, the almost everlasting Norge refrigeration mechanism, is built power sufficient to refrigerate and freeze ice in the very heart of the tropics.

This means that Norge in *your* kitchen has Extra Cooling Power. It can make more cold, than you will need from day to day.

Here's how you benefit....

Rollator Refrigeration is unwavering. In extremes of summer heat, in varying degrees of winter chill, your foods are constantly protected with ideal temperature.

And your Norge is never over-worked... its surplus power goes into a longer life of usefulness. At the same time, your daily refrigeration costs less... the powerful mechanism does not have to work so much and it uses less electric current to do its work. For this advantage alone it's worth while to see the Norge before you buy.

When you do you will see many other advantages and conveniences. For instance, the new Icevoir. It makes quickly frozen, easily removed, sanitary ice bars. The Preservoir is new. It is for extra cold storage: The Watervoir keeps a gallon of cold water on tap. The food compartment is waist high, the ice compartment is odor proof. And there are many other original refinements and exclusive features in the Norge.

Norge Corporation is a division of Borg-Warner Corporation, one of the world's largest makers of precision parts, including automotive free wheeling.

THE ROLLATOR • A roller rolls and there's ice. That's all there is to the simple, smooth operation of the powerful Norge Rollator.

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NEW YORK PUTS STATE AFFAIRS UNDER INQUIRY

Republican Group Allowed $25,000—Aim to Aid Fiscal Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 30—The administrative affairs of the entire state of New York came under scrutiny of the Republican Legislature today when members of the inquiry body which will analyze the executive budget and the reorganized state government, to uncover alleged extravagance and inefficiency of the governmental "reform" programs of a decade of Democratic executives held their first meeting here.

Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, came to Syracuse to confer with the committee, which has for its chairman Senator Charles J. Hewitt (R.) of Locke, Senate Finance Committee head.

The legislative inquiry into the affairs of the James J. Walker mayoralty in New York City, likewise instituted by the Republican majority and which is in its second year, has had a total of $750,000 appropriated for its work, while the up-state study must make out on a $25,000 appropriation. However, in the smallness of the funding lay the Republicans' chief contention that they have a sincere wish to reduce a $328,140,000 budget in which they have already effected a $21,000,000 slash.

Among the first steps in the furtherance of this purpose will be the selection of counsel and experts. Several weeks will be given to the assembling of data, and the inquiry is expected to extend at least until election. The holding of public hearings will depend chiefly on the nature of the testimony adduced.

Senator Hewitt declared today that the sole aim of the inquiry was to furnish the fiscal committees with the necessary information to work intelligently and with economy on the annual budget.

A budget figure almost tripled since the last Republican régime in 1920 and a doubling of the state payroll since 1915, Republican leadership holds, is the direct result of these policies. It declares that the change to an executive budget and the consolidation of some 119 separate units of state government into 19 departments, initiated by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, when Governor, and carried forward by his successor, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, not only have fallen short of their purpose but have had a contrary effect.

Meyer Backs Move To Control Banks

(Continued from Page 1)

of this country has been seriously hampered by the competition between member and non-member banks, and that the establishment of a unified system of banking under national supervision is essential to fundamental banking reform."

It is now learned that the office of the governor of the Federal Reserve Board is going ahead with the preparation of a bill to put this program into effect. Mr. J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, has long urged a single banking system to safeguard depositors.

The Meyer statement is reminiscent of the earlier comment of Mr. Young.

Young for Unified Control

"All commercial deposit banking in the United States should be carried on under one law," Mr. Young said, in part, "and examination of banks and their controls should be under one authority. Their reserves should be mobilized in the Federal Reserve System. Then we could develop for the country as a whole a sound banking system and definitely fix responsibility."

Mr. Young pointed out that at present the two systems are in "competition, each endeavoring to offer the most attractive charters and the most liberal laws," with a tendency to liberalize restrictions and thereby to weaken administration. Under his proposed unified system, Mr. Young said, "for the first time, we shall be able to fix responsibility somewhere for a sound banking system."

Senator Glass is frankly dubious over the legality of the proposed Meyer bill. He has, however, agreed to introduce the measure when Mr. Meyer formulates it.

In the last two years, more than 3600 banks have failed, with losses to depositors estimated at about $1,000,000,000. Various pending bills would meet the situation, including that of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking Committee, for a guarantee of bank deposits.

Reserve Officials Doubtful

Officials of the Reserve System generally discount the Steagall measure as impractical, but there is a strong feeling that the time has really come for drastic changes in bank supervision.

General arguments against present competing state and federal bank systems heard among federal officials follow:

With 6000 national, and 12,000 state banks there are now too many such institutions "to make a living," and competition forces some of them at least to accept questionable assets.

The situation requires unified control, strict supervision, larger capitalization, and knowledge that a community needs a new bank before a charter is granted. Instead of 49 different sets of regulations as at present, single control is needed.

Again, control over the credit supplies of the country, to minimize gluts and scarcities that are partly responsible for business cycles of booms and depressions, requires unified management. At present the Federal Reserve System embraces only one-third of the nation's banks in its credit operations.

Value of Banding Of Birds Outlined

The ease with which individual birds may be permanently identified was described by Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher, president of the Northeastern Bird-banding Association, at the Women's City Club last night.

"Working under supervision of the Department of Agriculture bird-banders all over the country are placing thousands of aluminum bands on birds' legs, "Mr. Fletcher said. "These bands do not harm the birds in any way and they give valuable information on migration and other habits."

Mr. Fletcher told of a common tern banded off the coast of Labrador that was taken later near Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. That bird had traveled 9000 miles, including a transatlantic journey. "The humming bird," he said, "is so small that a special band had to be made for it, yet one was recorded recently as having returned to the same garden in Franklin, N. H., after flying to the pampas of central South America—more than 800 miles of this trip over water."

ANTI-HOARDING DRIVE CONTINUED

Results of the anti-hoarding campaign in Massachusetts have been so successful that the state organization, scheduled to cease activities yesterday, will continue indefinitely, it is announced. The Citizens Reconstruction Organization, with headquarters in the Boston Chamber of Commerce building, reports part of its program is yet to be carried through.

Plans still to be put into effect include placing the anti-hoarding movement before 350,000 school pupils. Favorable reports continue to come in from various cities and towns telling of business improvement and the reëstablishment of confidence among the public.

FRENCH BUDGET BALANCE BUILT ON PAPER BASE

Actual Deficit Estimated at $240,000,000— Elections May 1 and 8

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 1—After sitting all night, Parliament today passed a budget for the nine remaining months of 1932, thus completing the work of France's fourteenth legislature.

The Government has fixed May 1 as the date of a general election at which a new Chamber of Deputies will be chosen. In constituencies where no candidate obtains the required majority on the first ballot a second will be taken on May 8. The new legislators will begin their functions on June 1.

One of the Chamber's last acts before adjournment was to adopt by a vote of 446 to 60, a resolution asking the Senate to approve woman suffrage as soon as possible in order that the reform might come into operation in 1933. The Senate has repeatedly refused to approve or even discuss this measure although it has been adopted several times by the deputies.

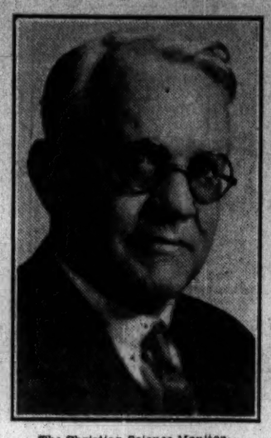
During the long hours while the budget bill was "shuttling" between the Senate and Chamber, both houses found time to enact, almost without debate, a large number of measures which have been on the calendar for a long time. These include commercial and financial agreements with Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania; loans to Indo-China, French West Africa, Morocco and Algeria; credits to repair damages caused by a cyclone in the New Hebrides and New Caledonia; construction of new harbor works at Marseilles, and financial aid to the French Line for completion of ships now under construction.

Although the budget as finally adopted has been made to balance it is generally realized that many items included as receipts, such as reparations payments due from Germany this year, cannot be counted on. Any considerable reduction in expenditures was found impossible, partly because approaching elections made the legislators loath to institute economies at this time. The actual deficit to be expected is estimated in some quarters at 6,000,000,000 francs, or $240,000,000.

In fixing the election dates at May 1 and 8 the Government has satisfied all parties. An earlier date would have been difficult to choose because most candidates require a full month to make their campaigns. Conservative and moderate elements are pleased that elections will take place only after the Prussian elections of April 24, because they think results of the German balloting will have a repercussion in France favorable to their interests.

To postpone elections until the last two Sundays in May would have made validation of all candidates by June 1 almost impossible. With dissolution of Parliament the electoral campaign is in full swing.

His Modesty Held Him Too Long From Front



The Christian Science Monitor
© Harris & Ewing Photo
DR. MILTON C. POTTER

LONG SERVICE BEHIND POTTER IN SCHOOL JOB

He Is New Superintendence Unit Head in National Education Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Milton C. Potter, recently elected president of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, has had, with few exceptions, the longest continuous service of a school superintendent in any city comparable in size to his city, Milwaukee, according to Mr. William J. Bogan of Chicago.

In seconding the nomination of Dr. Potter for this new office, at the sixty-second annual convention in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20-25, Mr. Bogan said:

"Dr. Potter has remained in the background when his place was at the front. But modesty has held him there, and now at last some of his friends think that modesty has served all its ends, and are pushing him to the front.

"Dr. Potter has a literary knack that is very becoming in a superintendent, president of this great department," he continued. "He is one of the newer school who still has a liking and a love for the old classics. He is a native of Michigan, where he attended the rural schools and taught in several towns before his graduation from Albion College in 1895. He obtained his master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1905 and the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Denver 10 years later. Dr. Potter then held different school positions in Idaho Springs, Colo.; Oak Park, Ill., and in Superior, Wis. From 1908 to 1912 he was superintendent of schools in Colorado Springs, Colo., and held the same position in St. Paul, Minn., from 1912 to 1914. He became superintendent in Milwaukee in 1914.

"Dr. Potter is a leader in the welfare of the entire community as well as a gifted contributor in various educational groups. He is a highly respected colleague of educational administrators and a friend and adviser of thousands of classroom teachers with whom he has worked in five states."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY APRIL 3

BOSTON—The Mother Church—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WBZ and WBZA, 990kc-303m, and WIXAZ, 25 70kc-31.35m.

NEW YORK—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T. WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460-205m.

DETROIT — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970-309m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940-309m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

HONOLULU, T. H. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 8, Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:05 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Foreign Policy Association.
3:30 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera Company; Acts 3 and 4 of "Aida."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 p. m.—4-H Club program.
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
12:00 noon—Time; shopping news; news.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Saturday Syncopators.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, The Four Clubmen, male quartet.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Van Surdam's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Spanish Serenade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
10:30 a. m.—CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis Cronin.

CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS NEARS 400,000 MARK

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The United Action Campaign for 1,000,000 jobs for the unemployed is expected to pass the 400,000 mark today.

Yesterday communities in 34 states reported that 9941 more wage earners had been put back to work. That brought the total up to 396,141. Illinois led the states for the day with 1939.

An Old Record Problem Persists

Turntable Variation in Either Recording Or Playing Spoils Good Music—A Sales Note

WEEKLY DISK MAKERS REVIEW

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IN THE early days of the phonograph, inexpertly made motors which vibrated slightly had the annoying characteristic of making high notes, particularly if they were long ones, vary in pitch, a sort of melancholy, wailing uncertainty of tone being the result.

We have noticed the same thing recently on some of Debussy's music where the long-sustained high notes quickly show up any tendency of the tone to vary. Trying to be a good detective, we sat in our deep armchair, theorizing, and finally decided that it must be the slight vibration caused by the 60-cycle activity in our turntable motor.

A clockwork motor machine was produced and the same record played on it with the assumption the steady torque of that motor would eliminate the wabble. But that failed, too. We are next going to find a large and rugged talking picture turntable and see if that will eliminate the trouble.

* * *

This variation is particularly noticeable on the long-playing records, which is to be expected due to the slow speed of the turntable. That we are not alone in this is indicated by a letter from a reader in St. Louis who writes as follows:

"Your weekly review of current recordings has been much appreciated. As a result of your commendation of the new long-playing records, I recently purchased a machine with this feature. However, I have been very much disappointed in the symphonic recordings, as there is a decided tendency for variation in tone on the sustained notes. I have taken this up with the local service department of the company, and they assure me that there is no variation possible in the speed of the turntable and that the defect is noticeable in all the records. I sincerely trust that this defect can be corrected in the near future, inasmuch as I had planned to accumulate something of a library of the new records. If, from your correspondence with the engineers of the Victor company, you find that they have been able to overcome this difficulty, I would appreciate it if you would let me know."

We are writing at once on this and will publish any constructive findings in this column as soon as they come in.

* * *

Another letter from a reader in Pataskala, Ohio, shows the problems of purchasing records in these days when the record industry has failed as yet to recover its pre-radio prestige. It reads, in part, as follows:

"This is my experience in trying to get a classic record. You published last fall an article on a new Victor record that put me in the notion of getting it. On my first trip to Columbus I went into the largest music dealer and asked for the record. My request was met with a blank stare on the part of the record clerk. After repeating the title a time or two she began to hunt through her stock with a manner of 'I know I haven't got it.' Not finding it, she hunted through a catalogue or two and then said, 'It hasn't been issued yet.' I called for their latest list and pointed it out to her. 'Oh!' she said, 'We haven't it in stock but will order it for you.' I told her all right and that I would be in again in a week or two and get it.

"I went in again the following week and she said they had tried to get it from the other stores that handled Victor records but none of them had it; for me to come in again later while they ordered it from some place. I went back the third time, the fourth time and finally gave it up and told them I didn't want it, and haven't tried to buy a record since. Had I asked for the latest jazz piece I would have had it in about one minute's time. But to try to get a good piece of music is too much like the 'strenuous life' and I don't expect to try any more.

"The above experience is only one of a dozen like experiences. The only place where I am reasonably sure of getting the record I want is in Cleveland, Ohio, but I do not get up there very often. I have talked with others who are having the same experience in trying to get good records. Maybe this is one reason they sell so few in comparison to the jazz records. The companies should not issue catalogues of new records unless they are prepared to furnish them to the dealers when wanted."

* * *

Such a condition is certainly one for the record companies to consider. The reader's last statement is based on the assumption that the disk makers do not have records available for dealers. The companies have them, but the trouble is improper distribution. That the record business needs a good jogging up in many places is evident.

MAINE LEGISLATURE TO AMEND 'GAS' TAX

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 1 (AP)—The Maine Legislature convened today for its second special session in two years, called by Governor Gardiner to amend the gasoline tax law to require distributors to pay the four cents a gallon tax on gasoline used in their own trucks and passenger cars. State officials have estimated the amendment will add between $50,000 and $250,000 annually to the tax collections of the State.

The amendment to the Federal Constitution which would abolish "Lame Duck" sessions of Congress was approved by both branches without debate.

Arctic Touch Eases Desert Trip

All Aboard Air-Cooled Dining Cars! Public Invited to Exhibition Trains

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

HOT soups and thick steaks will be the summer dish of transcontinental travelers as their trains wend their way through the torrid deserts of New Mexico and Arizona, or across the prairies of Nebraska and the plains of Wyoming. This will be possible by reason of the great progress made in the air cooling of dining cars.

Such transcontinental trains as the San Francisco Overland Limited of the Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific-Southern Pacific, the Golden State Limited of the Rock Island-Southern Pacific, and also the Los Angeles Limited of the C. & N. W.-U. P. will be air conditioned. The North Western Line has ordered four such dining cars, the Union Pacific will have 15 so equipped, and the Southern Pacific is installing the apparatus in 14 diners. The Rock Island will have several diners air conditioned, and, as previously announced, the Chesapeake & Ohio will have a new train air cooled throughout, and is having three diners constructed to fill this run.

Newspapers on Trains

Following reports reaching the writer, as well as inspections which he has made noting the absence of copies of The Christian Science Monitor from trains on the Southern Pacific System, a check has been made by that company, and its superintendent of dining cars, hotels and restaurants, Mr. H. A. Butler, now states that this newspaper is ordered for the following trains: Apache, Los Angeles-Chicago; San Francisco Overland, San Francisco-Chicago; Sunset Limited, San Francisco-New Orleans; Lark, San Francisco-Los Angeles; Golden State Limited, Los Angeles-Chicago; Argonaut, Los Angeles-New Orleans; Cascade, Shasta, and Klamath, all between San Francisco and Portland. Although Mr. Butler did not so advise, it is understood that in respect to the majority of trains this newspaper is provided in each direction of their runs.

Exhibiting Trains

Surprisingly enough, there are today a very considerable number of persons who have not ridden in a Pullman train for so long that they do not recognize the present comfort and luxury of travel, even on non-extra fare trains.

To meet this need, certain exhibitions have occasionally been staged, notably by the Pullman Company, or by the placing of a complete train in terminal stations for inspection by interested persons, but this has never been undertaken excepting when a new train was entering service.

Although the track capacity in some stations is limited, the fewer trains operating now affords the opportunity for setting aside a track for the permanent display of certain trains. For instance, at Grand Central Terminal, New York, enough cars of different types to represent the Twentieth Century Limited could be assembled out of equipment not now in use; the same is true of the Yankee Clipper at South Station, Boston, and in numerous stations well-known trains could be placed on regular display, with proper placards at the gate inviting everyone to inspect them.

"Visible salesmanship" of this sort is so regularly employed in selling other articles, notably automobiles, radio apparatus, airplane travel and the like, that the railroads are losing out through their reticence to display their wares.

Motor Travel Cost

The state officials of California have just ordered all state employees to travel by train, wherever possible, in the interests of economy. Between Sacramento and San Francisco, for example, the round trip mileage is 190; the train fare is $3.60. Against this, the automobile cost, at 6 cents a mile, plus other charges, is $14.20. Between Sacramento and Los Angeles, the State has determined that the automobile cost is $48.72, against $30.75 by rail, including Pullman. The point is well taken, and, as it is a fact that the cost by automobile, not considering the addition of hotels and more meals, is considerably greater than by rail, the opportunities of impressing this fact upon companies with a large number of salesmen on the road is obvious.

Fast Special Run

Carrying the members of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, the Chicago & North Western Railway recently operated a six-car special train from Chicago to Minneapolis in 9 hours and 19 minutes for the run of 421 miles. This compares with the schedule of the Victory, regular night train, of 10 hours and 25 minutes.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific will cut several hours from the running time on the Chicago-Yellowstone through sleepers this coming summer. The cars will leave Chicago at 10:15 p. m. on the Portland Rose, arriving at West Yellowstone at 3 p. m. the second day. Returning, they will leave the Park entrance at 1:40 p. m., arriving Chicago early the second morning. The schedule will be approximately 42 hours each way.

The Capitol Limited of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the past nine years of its operation has been on time 95.6 per cent of its runs between Washington and Chicago, 786 miles. The National Limited, between Washington and St. Louis, has been on time 97.2 per cent of its runs in its seven years of service on the 390-mile run.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad calls attention to "Old Spanish Days," the fiesta which Santa Barbara will offer California visitors Aug. 18-20.

Cars of thirteen double-bedrooms have been placed in the Montreal Limited of the New York Central-Delaware & Hudson between New York and Montreal, and ten-section, three-double-bedroom cars in the Mt. Royal between New York and Montreal, by way of the New York Central-Rutland Railroad.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 "The Art of Living."
5:45 NBC, concert orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:15 Miss Marguerite Porter, soprano.
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Ethel Grenier and Sid Reinherz.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Simpson Spring Quartet.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Earle Nelson; John Herrick; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Andy Sannella's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air; Paul Whiteman and His Band.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990-303m)

5:05 p. m.—Agricultural Markets.
5:15 Doug Woodman's Orchestra.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 All-Star Orchestra.
6:30 "Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Elsie Janis.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's Orchestra; Sylvia Froos.
8:30 Melody Speedway.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; quartet; soloists; Irvin S. Cobb.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Tom Brown, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 Spiritual singers.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Here and There in Radioland."
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra.
5:15 "Musical Cameo," Edward Jardon; string ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs, humor.
5:45 Orchestra.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's spelling finals.
6:45 Ranny Weeks; "The Stylists."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Maxwell House Tune Blenders; Lanny Ross.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Today and Yesterday," dramatic and musical highlights.
9:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Cornwall's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Pollyanna, the Glad Girl," children's program.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:15 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:45 "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 D'Avino's Band.
7:45 Concert Ensemble; Morton Bowe, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "The One-Man Band"; Minstrels.
8:30 "The Little Theater of the Air."
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; John Percival, baritone.
9:45 Weather; news; time.
10:00 CBS, "Beau Bachelor," romantic adventure of a titled traveler.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex. Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:10 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Rita Coughlin, songs.
5:45 Fred Gilbert, guitar.
6:00 Maude Murray, contralto.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Vocal program.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 Two Serenaders.
8:00 Plectrum Players.

Amusements

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'STRIKING OIL' RESTS LARGELY ON MACHINERY

Progress of Equipment Told in Permanent Los Angeles Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"And then they struck oil" is often the climax of modern fiction; but the glamour of these sudden riches is in no way so exciting as is the real quest for petroleum in the earth's crust.

Man has been thousands of years developing the technique of mining most minerals, but has been only a few years improving the methods for utilizing petroleum. Leaping from the crudest type of apparatus, with only limited possibilities to modern and highly specialized equipment, he has solved an amazing group of engineering problems in order to quench industry's tremendous demand for petroleum and its products.

This course of progress is shown at its height in the Oil Equipment and Engineering Exposition held here recently and established as a permanent exhibit by manufacturers of oil well machinery and supplies. Here the great variety of tools used to extract oil from the earth and convert it into finished products is displayed and demonstrated.

The separate pieces range from tiny bits of tungsten-carbide alloy with a degree of hardness approaching that of a diamond to huge pieces of apparatus carefully designed to press a whirring steel drill through layers of hard rock thousands of feet below the earth's surface.

Many of these have names that are picturesque, to say the least. And they probably are as intelligible to the layman as the technical terms of most other industries. By way of example, there is a "mud hog," a "water witch," a "bailer," a "crown block," and "fishing tools."

Wells have been driven deeper than ever during the past few years to usher in a new era of oil production with its own disturbing surpluses. This has been brought about by improvements in machinery and engineering technique which have made possible the tapping of reservoirs below the levels reached by the older devices.

In shallower fields, the introduction of improved machinery made deeper drilling possible, with the result that new deposits of oil have been found to augment diminished flows. Many deep wells are for the purpose of prospecting.

The deepest oil well in the world now producing is located not far from Los Angeles and is said to be 9332 feet below the surface. Wells have been drilled to greater depths, however, and engineers advance the possibility of even deeper drilling.

Keeping these oil wells straight is one of the principal factors in modern drilling, according to Mr. W. A. Sawdon, petroleum engineer. In this phase of its work the industry has made rapid strides. Even the oil workers themselves were sometimes surprised to find that their walls deviated as much as a half-mile from the vertical, that they were often elliptical, and that in some cases the holes were in the form of spirals. More skill in the operation of machinery, sensitive measuring apparatus, and greater care are declared to have brought forth reasonably accurate drilling.

Manufacturers of machinery here plan the exhibit as a permanent undertaking which they hope will aid their export trade. This trade in machinery has already developed until 300 establishments manufacture oil well tools and supplies, shipping their products into every petroleum producing country.

As well as being the center of consumption for many of these products, Los Angeles is also said to be the principal manufacturing region in the world for oil field equipment. According to Mr. Sawdon, it would be impossible to enter any sizable oil field in either hemisphere without finding equipment manufactured locally.

Chevrolet Cuts Prices $10 to $55 In Effect Today

DETROIT, April 1—Price reductions ranging from $10 to $55 were announced yesterday by the Chevrolet Motorcar Company, effective today. The maximum reduction is on the five-window coupe, which is cut from $545 to $490. The standard sedan is cut from $635 to $590.

Coincident with the price reduction, Mr. W. S. Knudsen, president and general manager of the company, said Chevrolet would continue to manufacture six-cylinder cars exclusively and had no intention of bringing out an eight.

The new price list, together with the former price on the various models, follows:

	New price	Old price
Roadster	$445	$475
Sport roadster	485	495
Phaeton	495	510
Five-window coupe	490	545
Three-window coupe	490	535
Sport coupe	535	575
De luxe coupe	510	...
Coach	495	545
De luxe coach	515	...
Standard sedan	590	635
Special sedan	615	650
Five-passenger coupe	575	...
Cabriolet	595	...
Landau phaeton	625	...

LINCOLN DOCUMENTS APPRAISED AT $20,000

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—A collection of 658 legal documents bearing the signature of Abraham Lincoln, mainly autographed prior to 1860 and valued at $20,000, were included in the estate of Jesse K. Week.

Another collection, valued at $1250, contained the autographs of every President of the United States from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge. A transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday set the estate at $49,315, divided between a daughter, Mrs. Mary Grifalconi of Ridgefield, Conn., and a son, Mr. John E. Week of New York.

Postal Wage Cut Plan Protested

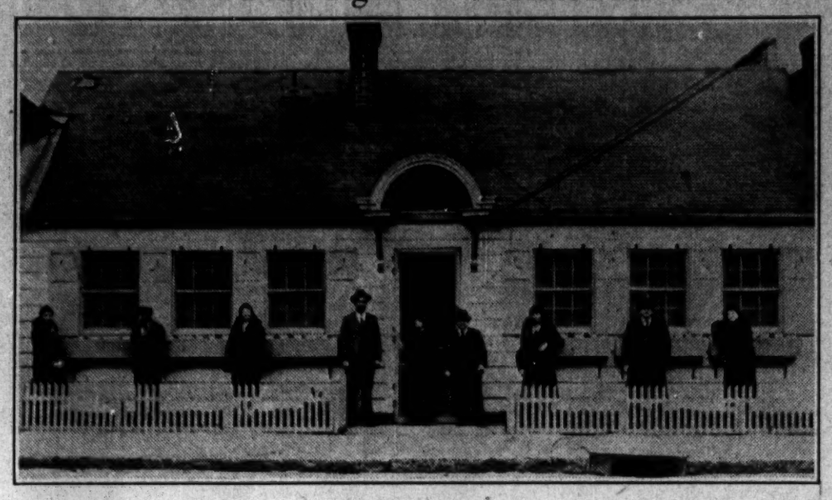
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—A protest against proposed wage cutting in the United States postal service has been submitted to Congress in the form of a resolution from the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. The association charges that "economy propaganda" by "many publications," has caused the proposal for wage cutting to be spread about.

Mr. Thomas F. Dolan, president of the association, says that "the effect of such reduction in the salaries of employees and their diminished purchasing power does not seem to concern the propagandists. Civil service employees merited their positions through competitive examinations; they maintain these positions through daily proof of their efficiency. Their salaries are barely a 'living' wage.

"Civil service employees render services which are absolutely essential for the efficient conduct of the Government's business; they accept these positions knowing that they are 'blind alley' jobs, with no better than fair pay, but with the expectancy they will be protected in their positions."

All Wandering Pets Welcomed Here



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

BUILDING AND STAFF OF ATLANTA (GA.) HUMANE SOCIETY

Stray Aristocratic Cats Share Shelter With Alley Cousins in Atlanta Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—One lonely little cat found a new home and by way of the protecting temporary care of the Atlanta Humane Society was lifted from the state of waifdom into the permanent guardianship of its new owner, little Ann Van Story. Ann was one of the visitors at the formal opening March 19 of the enlarged and renovated plant of the Atlanta Humane Society, to which the public was invited.

No longer do lost Atlanta cats and dogs, whether of the aristocracy or the plain alley type, have to roam the streets friendless. That is, if they are fortunate enough to fall into the hands of a member of the Humane Society, or of someone who will bring them to that institution. Here in the new home, to the opening of which many citizens of all ages came, these stray pets find loving care and a sure haven, until those with understanding hearts may claim them as their own and bear them away to permanent homes.

The Humane Society buildings have been renovated and many new buildings added. There are new kennels built outdoors to house temporary guests. In Atlanta the Humane Society is one of the agencies fostered by the Community Chest.

"We speak for those who cannot speak for themselves," is the society's motto. An educational campaign is carried on by the society, which includes teaching children kindness to animals. Several hundred bands of mercy among children have been organized. The society in Atlanta was organized in 1879, with the late Capt. J. F. Burke first president. The late Mr. J. P. Stevens enabled the members of the society to buy and build the present office and shelter through his generosity.

Among other early workers were the late Mr. Lewis Beck, the late Mr. Robert F. Shedden, the late Mr. J. F. Panchen and the late Mrs. Emma Neal Douglas. Mr. Peter Krellenstein, for 18 years a member of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is one of the prominent workers at present, as are all of the official staff who labor untiringly and with consecration for this cause.

The present officers include Mr. J. Carrol Payne, president, Mrs. Stacy E. Hill, first vice-president, Mrs. Katherine T. Weatherby, second vice-president, Mrs. John O'Donaldson, secretary and Mr. William Wallace Ryanl, attorney and treasurer.

Legislators Praise Press in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The only new thing in the way of members of the Virginia General Assembly casting biennial garlands of verbal flowers at the closing session of the Legislature here was praise for the press.

A resolution, unanimously passed, was introduced recommending an increase in the compensation of the House journalists by 10 per cent per annum.

It was further resolved to express appreciation of the fact that the members of the Fourth Estate did not tell all they knew; thereby contributing to the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth and the good opinion of constituencies.

BANK ROBBER GANG CAPTURED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Six members of a highly organized gang, accused of robbing scores of banks in Illinois, Wisconsin and other near-by states, were captured in a spectacular raid on their apartment house rendezvous yesterday.

A detail of local detectives, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Arthur Bennett of Du Page County, Illinois, burst into the place and overpowered the desperadoes. Thousands of dollars in loot was recovered and 29 weapons seized. Four confessed to participating in eight bank robberies.

HARVARD MAN WINS CHEMICAL AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1—Award of the American Chemical Society's second annual prize of $1000 to Dr. Oscar K. Rice of Harvard University climaxed the society's eighty-third meeting, which closed here yesterday.

Founded in 1931 by Dr. A. C. Langmuir, of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., the award goes to the most promising young chemist, man or women, under 30 years, in recognition of the accomplishment in a university of outstanding research in pure chemistry. The winner is described by his coworkers as an investigator of extraordinary ability in fundamental research. He is a native of Chicago and was graduated in 1924 from the University of California.

Pan-American Day To Be Generally Observed April 14

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—Pan-Americans, for the second time in two years, will set aside April 14 as a day symbolizing the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all into one continental community. The date, first selected by President Hoover in 1931, is the anniversary of the passage of the resolution establishing the Pan American Union in 1890.

The governing board of the Pan American Union will pay special tribute to George Washington. Vice-President Curtis will address an assemblage of students from the schools, colleges and universities of the District of Columbia. The ceremonies will be radiocast over a nation-wide hookup. Exercises, functions, parades and concerts are being arranged by municipalities, institutions and schools throughout the Pan-American republics.

Music will figure as the major part of the celebration. The main plazas of Latin-American cities are to vibrate with harmony, the classical selection tinged with the vigor of the New World, tangoes of the Argentine, bambucos of Colombia and the danzones of Cuba.

President Hoover, in a special proclamation last year, declared that Pan American Day gave "expression to the spirit of continental solidarity and to the sentiments of cordiality and friendly feeling which the Government and people of the United States entertain toward the peoples and governments of the other republics of the American continents."

Philadelphia Gets Lindbergh Clues

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—Lacking evidence that the three Norfolk negotiators have made any further progress in their efforts to deal with the kidnapers of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., interest has veered sharply to Philadelphia, where it was reported that an unidentified woman had approached a prominent club woman with information bearing on the case.

Philadelphia was also linked with the investigation through a report that two suspicious-looking persons had visited the central detective bureau, in Brooklyn, within the past couple of weeks and advised the detectives to go to a certain place in the outskirts of that city. It was said that two operatives have been there for several days, but the report was not confirmed.

Workers With Air Drill Bore Way To Rescue of Child in Mine Hole

PICHER, Okla., April 1 (AP)—Three-year-old Gerald Collins was returned safely to his mother last night by a crew of workers who dug through solid rock to rescue the boy from a narrow drill hole of the Mary Ann lead and zinc mine, into which he fell nearly 12 hours earlier.

Gerald was found wedged tightly in the tapering hole about 20 feet from the surface.

Workers said the boy was in a sitting position in the drill hole, which was just narrow enough to catch his body and prevent it from falling to the bottom of the 250-foot cavity.

After efforts to rescue the child with ropes failed, a steam shovel was moved to the scene, but soon this machinery was rendered inadequate by the rocky nature of the subsurface stratum.

Workers brought a compressed air drill and a dozen men, working in shifts of two or four, took turns at the task. When the shaft was sunk to a depth of 22 feet, shortly after dark, a tunnel was opened to the drill hole, about two feet away.

With the way opened, the men had to loosen the rocks and dirt that imprisoned the boy before they could lower him into the tunnel, move him out to the shaft and then raise him to the surface.

The mine where the drama was enacted is about two miles from Picher, less than a fourth of a mile from the Oklahoma-Kansas line.

To aid the rescuers the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company ran an emergency line more than a mile along the ground the shaft-edge, and lights were strung from the mine proper to the drill hole to aid in the night work.

The entire mining community came to the scene during the afternoon and night, and hundreds volunteered to help. Only about a dozen were needed, however, because of close quarters.

TRADE BOARD CANCELS PAYLESS FURLOUGHS

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has canceled orders for placing 100 of its employees on leave without pay.

Congress failed to appropriate funds to cover a $70,000 deficit in the commission and the employees were to have been furloughed April 1. House leaders, however, assured the commission sufficient funds would be made available to permit their being carried on the pay roll until the new fiscal year begins July 1. Their continuance in service after July 1 will depend on next year's appropriation, yet to be made.

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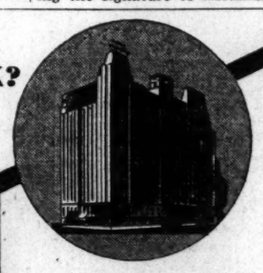

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Upholstering a Discarded Couch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VERY often a piece of furniture that seems ready for its last long holiday can be rescued, coaxed into a new era of usefulness, and enjoyed for the character and interest it has many times to a greater degree than a new piece, fresh from the shop. If a person has a little upholstering courage, just enough to undertake the restoring of one piece so to see that it is a quite possible undertaking, it is surprising how successfully discarded pieces may be made new. So it was with the couch that looked hopelessly worn out, except that it had a sturdiness that the lack of one leg belied, something pleasing about its lines, and that it did open into a bed. To the group who had gathered to buy the furniture from an old farmhouse, it looked so worthless that it was sold for $1, and its new owners were not sure of the wisdom of their expenditure.

However, it was essential to have that couch take a place of importance as there was certainly not enough money to buy an expensive davenport, until other things were provided. And the necessity brought the courage to undertake the reupholstering.

To rip off the motley array of coverings that the years had already contributed was simple and finally a substantial muslin cover was left. The missing leg was easily restored, as it was in the back, and a stained block of wood answered the purpose. The great trouble was that the springs on the seat of the couch were decidedly uneven and uncomfortable. So the tacks that held the muslin down over the seat were taken out, the springs disclosed, and then long pieces of strong cord were woven in and out and fastened down until the springs were tied securely into place and an even and comfortable seat secured.

Restoring the Padding

The padding should not be disturbed more than is absolutely necessary; if possible the foundation covering should be left in place. The piece can be beaten or cleaned with a vacuum and aired in the sunshine, until it is wholesome, but to restore disturbed padding in its original perfect and flat state is work for a professional. Therefore if the springs do have to be tied into place, be very careful to lay their covering aside unmolested, and put it back as soon as possible. Sometimes the success of the reupholstering will depend upon the addition of padding here and there, but it must be done with care; never tear the stuffing out of a chair or sofa with abandon and expect to put it back easily unless you are an expert.

With the danger of upsetting the couch beyond restoration safely passed, the covering was the next problem. In selecting material for a couch cover, durability and economy are the things to keep in mind. So many upholstering materials are very costly that it seems hazardous to cut the material, but there are delightful materials that are strong and inexpensive. For this couch a strong piece of denim in a soft rose-red with the red threads woven against a yellow warp which gave a pleasant tone to the material, was selected.

For a Pattern

The guide for cutting was taken from the discarded covering. If no pattern is available an old piece of cloth can be fitted to the piece so that the new material need not be cut wrong. Plain materials will be easier to cut than figured as the problem of matching patterns will often use up material unexpectedly.

When the material was cut, strips of strong inexpensive material were stitched to the pieces that fitted on the place where the headboard covering came up against the back covering. These pieces are merely something to get hold of so that the material can be pulled down tight over the places where two parts of the piece of furniture come together. When the old covering was removed, these strips were disclosed and their shape copied.

There is unexpected help to the person doing reupholstering for the first time once the old cover is off. On a chair the frame is revealed, and it is easy to see the procedure of the unholsterer, how the pieces were cut, which pieces were put on first, where it is safe to tack and not have it show and how the piece that goes on last covers up everything that has been done before. Upholsterers' tacks should be bought for fastening on the pieces that will need to show the tacks; the heads on these tacks are small or else made to give a finish as the brass-headed tacks do.

First the headboard of this couch was covered, then the back, then the seat, which in this piece was easily handled by opening it up as a bed to reveal the place to tack where the seat came up against the back. In some couches the back frame is open and the seat covering can be pulled down securly and tacked to the frame. Then the piece that is on the underside of the headboard was tacked into place and finally the curved piece at the edge of the headboard. This piece was in a conspicuous place and had to be accurately cut and neatly tacked with small-headed tacks.

Certainly ten years and possibly more were added to the use of this piece of furniture, because it is a quite satisfactory substitute for a davenport and a very cheerful addition to the living room with its cheerful red covering and its good lines.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

RETURNED TO SERVICE

This Antiquated Couch, Bought at an Auction Sale for One Dollar, Was Given Added Years of Usefulness by Its New Owners. The Springs Were Re-Tied and a Rose-Red Denim Cover Added by the Amateur Upholsterers, Resulting in a Satisfactory Substitute for a New Davenport.

Modern Cleaning Methods

II—Cleaning Walls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wall Paper

FREQUENT dusting will keep wall paper looking fresh longer than it otherwise would, but when it becomes actually soiled, a cleaning is called for. Often it can be made to look almost like new if cleaned with wall paper cleaner, a doughlike compound which removes the surface dirt. This can be bought as cheap as one can make it, but if not easily obtainable, it may be made at home. The following formula is a good one:

Mix together 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of kerosene, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls of ammonia, add ½ of a cupful of warm water, and into this stir 1 cupful of flour. Cook this well, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire and as soon as it begins to cool knead it with the hands as one would bread dough, until it has the consistency of soft rubber.

To use, draw it over the wall paper, always in one direction to avoid streaks, in the same manner as an eraser. The dirt will come off on the cleaner. Work the dough so that a fresh surface is presented, and continue. Do not rub: use it as lightly as possible. Do not let the hands touch the wall paper.

If only a small area on the wall paper has become soiled, a cleaner not so effective nor so easy to use but which will serve the purpose, can be made in a moment by removing the inside soft part from a fresh loaf of bread and sprinkling it with enough household ammonia so it can be worked into a soft ball, using it in the same manner as explained above. Any small spots, except grease spots, can be removed with a soft "soap" eraser, purchased at a stationer's.

To remove grease spots, cover them with a stiff, almost dry paste made of water and whiting or French chalk or magnesia or, sometimes, talcum powder, leaving it on for 24 hours. Brush it off and if the spots have not disappeared, apply the paste again, lay over it a piece of blotting paper and over that a warm flatiron. The heat usually will draw out the grease into the powder.

Before applying cleaning agents to any wall, whether covered with wall paper, calcimine, or paint, it should be very thoroughly dusted. Otherwise the cleaner will smear all the free dust over the wall, making double work and often resulting in an unsuccessful job of cleaning.

Calcimine

The best way to freshen calcimined walls and ceilings is by the application of a new coat of calcimine, since it is inexpensive and can be put on in only an hour or so. But if one is extremely careful and patient, it is possible to clean calcimine in the same manner as wall paper, using the cooked dough-cleaner above mentioned. If there are only small soiled spots, a "soap" eraser usually will remove these.

Washable Wall Paper

Washable wall paper often is discolored and its fresh glossy surface dulled in the very first washing it receives. It will not stand hard scrubbing or hot water or harsh soaps or washing powder. Only the mildest soap should be used, and the cake should not be rubbed over the wall. Make a suds with it, using lukewarm water, and wash the wall gently and dry at once with a soft cloth. Do only a small portion of the wall at a time.

[This is the second of six articles on cleaning methods. The next article, on cleaning painted walls and woodwork, will appear on this page next Friday.]

For the Paint Brush

When painting overhead, much paint is wasted by overloading the brush bristles with paint. To prevent this surplus paint from dripping of the ferrule, or from running down and onto the brush handle, a rubber sponge can be split through the center and pushed over the handle point and on to the ferrule of the brush as shown. The sponge will absorb all surplus paint. When the sponge becomes saturated, it can be removed and the excess paint squeezed into the paint can.

Rubber Sponge Keeps Paint From Brush Handle.

Good Ways With Early Vegetables

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cooked Radishes

Those who have home gardens often have more radishes on hand than they care to use raw. These are good when cooked, having a delicate flavor somewhat resembling turnips. Wash and boil the radishes, top leaves and all, and serve buttered or with cream sauce.

They are good also if cooked together with the milder beet greens or Swiss chard.

Creamed Spring Onions

The young green onions of early spring, known as scallions in some parts of the country, are delicious if boiled until tender, drained, and covered with a well-seasoned cream sauce and served on toast or simply as a vegetable. Sprinkle with paprika just before serving.

Young Leaves of Carrots

The tender young leaves of carrots, chopped fine, may be used for many of the same purposes as parsley, as in mashed or creamed potatoes or similar dishes, in salads, and as a garnish for meats. They have a more spicy flavor than has parsley, but are appetizing and good.

Watercress

Watercress gives a welcome tang to a meal. It may be minced and added to salad dressing, or combined with hard boiled, sliced eggs, or it may constitute a salad in itself, served with mayonnaise.

Swiss Chard

This is best when cooked with fresh mustard leaves and one or two small onions, cut into quarters. Use the latter on top for a garnish when serving. Serve with a sauce made of ½ cupful of boiling water, 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter. Salt should be added to the water in which the greens are boiled.

When preparing Swiss chard all the white stem-part should be cut out and discarded, leaving only the green, leafy part.

Dandelion Greens

Cut off the roots and wash thoroughly. Drain, put into boiling water and cook 30 minutes. Skim them out of this water and put them into fresh boiling and salted water and cook until tender. Drain and chop fine. Put 2 tablespoonfuls of butter in a pan, add the greens and heat again very hot, stirring well. Serve with a little lemon juice or vinegar poured over them.

Mustard, Turnip and Beet Greens

Pick over mustard leaves or the tender leaves of young turnips or beets, or all three together. Discard the largest items, wash thoroughly cut fine, and place in a frying pan containing bacon drippings. Sprinkle the greens with a little salt and add 1 tablespoonful of sugar. Add a little water, keep the pan well covered, and turn the greens often, adding more water as it steams away. The greens should be almost dry when done. Turn out on a platter, sprinkle with a little black pepper, and serve with cucumber pickles, cut in thin strips.

Fresh Spinach Balls

Mix fresh, uncooked spinach, chopped fine, with 1 cupful of bread crumbs, ground fine, and add the whites of 3 eggs. Season with salt, pepper, and a little paprika. Set the mixture in the refrigerator to become cold. Bring to a boil in a deep kettle any meat broth, meat-flavored soup, or drippings from beef or fried ham to which is added a little water. Shape the spinach mixture in small balls and boil them in the liquid for five minutes. Serve hot.

Rhubarb Jelly

Cut the rhubarb in cubes, leaving on the skin, and cook in just enough water to cover. When very soft, let drip through a jelly bag, but do not squeeze. Take a measure of sugar to a measure of juice, boil 20 minutes, and remove from the fire. To every quart of this liquid add 1 teaspoonful of gelatine previously dissolved in a little cold water. Stir until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Pour into jelly glasses and cover with melted paraffin. This is a real jelly, having a delicate color and fine flavor.

Salad of Young Beets

Boil young beets in salted water until tender. Plunge into cold water, peel and slice. Combine with equal quantities of cut celery, finely chopped spring onions, and English walnuts cut in small pieces. Serve with mayonnaise on lettuce leaves.

Young Beets With Sauce

Boil young, tender beets until done, then drop into cold water, slip off the skins, and slice. Make a sauce by adding to 1 cupful of hot water 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, ½ teaspoonful of salt, a little paprika, and 1 teaspoonful of finely minced parsley. Let this come to a boil; then add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs and stir until it thickens. Beat in 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, add the sliced beets, and heat together in a pan set in hot water but do not let boil.

Nyholm and Lincoln. Courtesy of the International Silver Co. to The Christian Science Monitor

A SUMPTUOUS TABLE IN THE MODERN MANNER

Perfection Has Been Achieved in This Formal Setting.

In laying this dinner table originality has been achieved without recourse to any bizarre appointment. The table cloth of white linen damask has an unusual and arresting pattern. The sterling silver is fashioned from a flower suggestion and is impressive in its grace and proportions. Moreover, it remains always bright and lustrous. No polishing creams and chamois skins are needed in its care.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"NOW I am all ready for that breezy, spring-in-the-air day which we will be having soon," said my friend one morning. I asked what she meant by being "all ready" for such a day. I felt sure that everyone who lived in New Hampshire, as my friend did, was eagerly looking forward to warm weather but knew that she must be thinking of something connected with home making, as she was a busy and very capable housekeeper.

She explained that the balmy days which come with the first robin, and the smell of maple sap boiling, always made her wish to open all the windows, take down heavy draperies, hang rugs and blankets on the line, and really start spring housecleaning; but that, in former years, she had not been quite ready to take advantage of the sun and wind because she had always delayed any preliminary preparation while she was waiting for favorable weather.

* * *

This year, she said, she had an urge to clean house on a day when a snow blizzard was howling outside, and spring, which she knew was just around the corner, was still hiding. To satisfy this desire for activity she looked over her wardrobe and laid aside those garments which should go to the cleaners. Other articles were taken to the sewing room for needed stitches, which would put them in condition for further service.

When this was done she realized that the closet looked empty and ready for a thorough cleaning, consequently she gave it a good scrubbing and then a pot of paint and brush was made to add brightness to the dark interior. A long hook was placed where it had long been needed. The finishing touch which caused our home maker to "smile audibly," and gave her much subsequent pleasure, was an original idea with her and has been copied in several other homes. While the paint which had been applied to the wall space between two shelves was still moist she stuck onto it, in "crazy quilt" design, many bright papers which had served in linings in envelopes. When the electric light in this closet was switched on the effect was startlingly brilliant. It seemed almost too bad to place anything on the shelves, so colorful was the wall decoration.

* * *

She says that the lessons which this brilliant strip of color in her closet have taught her have been many. When she hangs some drab, unattractive gown near the colors there seems to be a certain incongruity which causes her, often, to take the gown down and study it with color harmony in her thought. She then selects, from her "closet dado," a color which seems to blend with and brighten the uninteresting dress and chooses a flower or bit of trimming of that shade to lend individuality to the gown. "It makes all the difference in the world," she declares, "both to my enjoyment of the gown and to the pleasure which it gives my family."

This home maker believes that she would not have thought of the color decoration for her closet if housecleaning activities had all been delayed until spring weather arrived, and that it is wise to utilize stormy days to prepare for the tasks which require pleasant weather.

Her amusement was equaled only by her satisfaction when her high school son said to her one evening, "Mother, will you please sit near that lamp with the red shade? You look so nice beside it when you have on that pretty gray dress with the garnet-colored beads."

To wash clothes easily, place them for about an hour in a small amount of very rich soapsuds. Add more water and finish with a suction plunger.

Butterscotch Ice-Box Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PUT ½ pound of butter (melted) in mixing bowl. To this add 1 pound of brown sugar, 3½ cupfuls of sifted bread flour to which ½ teaspoonful of cream of tartar, ½ teaspoonful of soda and 1 teaspoonful of salt have been added. Beat 2 eggs slightly and add to mixture. Then add 1 cupful of broken walnuts (cooking walnuts can be purchased from most of the larger stores carrying nuts for sale) and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. The easiest way to finish blending the ingredients is to knead with the hands. When thoroughly blended, pack mixture into a bread tin or cake pan which has been lined with waxed paper. Place in ice box over night or until ready to bake. This mixture will keep for several weeks if kept in the refrigerator at an even temperature.

When ready to bake turn pan upside down on bread board and remove the waxed paper. Cut into strips about two inches wide and slice off as many cookies as you wish to bake at this time. Cookies sliced about one-sixteenth of an inch are very dainty. Bake in buttered cookie tin until golden brown (about 12 minutes) in oven 375 degrees F. These cookies will stay crisp if kept in a tight cookie jar or covered tin container. If you do not bake all the cookies at one time rewrap in waxed paper and return to the ice box.

Chicken Spaghetti

Disjoint a 3-pound boiling chicken, place in a stewing kettle, cover well with water and bring slowly to a boil. Simmer, and when tender, drain, remove meat from the bones and set aside. In the broth cook until tender 1 pound of spaghetti, then add a small can of tomatoes, half a small onion chopped, 2 green peppers chopped fine, a dash of paprika and salt to taste. About 15 minutes before serving time add the chicken and simmer slowly, taking care not to burn. This is a delicious southern dish.

Macaroni in Beef Broth

Simmer a pound of lean beef for 3 hours. Remove the meat and cook 1 pound of macaroni in the liquor. Drain the macaroni and add to the broth a pinch of bay leaf, 1 teaspoonful each of chopped onion and salt, 2 cupfuls of canned tomatoes put through a sieve, and tabasco sauce to taste. Cook slowly until there is just enough liquid to cover the macaroni, about an hour. Reheat the macaroni in this sauce and serve immediately.

Mixing Thickening

To make smooth thickening for gravy or sauce, put the required amount of flour and water together in a baking powder can, put on the cover of the can, and shake vigorously for about 10 seconds. There will be no lumps in this mixture.

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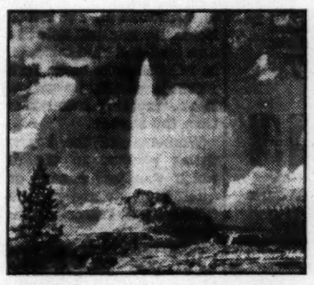

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THE HOME FORUM

The Gusto of H. G. Wells

WHEN I visited H. G. Wells in his beautiful home among the hills of southern France, I discovered once more—and a discovery is not a discovery unless it is recurrent—that his secret is gusto. Properly speaking, it is not a secret, for it lies open to all observers in the most casual expression of the man in voice, gesture, or printed page; but then, by the same token, there are no secrets for those who have eyes to see. Would it mend matters if I were to exchange the word secret for explanation? Probably not; for, if the explanation of H. G. Wells is his gusto, what is the explanation of the gusto of H. G. Wells?

Gusto is different in its nature from intensity. It does not indeed exclude intensity, but it must include extensity. H. G. Wells is a man after my own heart, because he is interested in everything. He has no special province; he touches life at every point. His enthusiasm is not reserved for certain subjects; it is an enthusiasm which is operated by, and operates on, all that comes to his attention. Only one other man have I known of this universal zest, and he was vastly different. To compare Clemenceau and Wells would be to draw up a list of antitheses; yet in one respect they were alike—they were both, in the real sense, perfect amateurs of the multitudinous manifestations of existence. Professionally Clemenceau was a politician, but he was so much more than a professional politician. Professionally, H. G. Wells is a writer, but he is so much more than a professional writer.

As we mounted the terraces of his *mas provençal* and looked on the olive-covered slopes, he was telling me about the olives and the peasants and how he came to build his house. He had truly built his house; it had not been drawn for him by an architect, but had been planned for his own needs by himself; and, as we sat in the loggia facing the afternoon sun, he told me just why this room had been given its peculiar shape and why that room was a series of arches. I will not say that the Wellsian house is the best possible house, but I will say that it is the house that best suits Wells, and that he reveled in the making and revels in the enjoyment of it.

Its decorations are not casual afterthoughts; they fit into the pattern of the place, and about them all Wells had his idea. They had to be precisely like that, because . . . Doubtless you could find each feature elsewhere, but each feature is nevertheless original in that it was evolved in a white heat of thought. For that matter the execution is personal; here and there he has plied the paint brush on the walls, or has chosen the colors and the designs of the hangings. . . . The local builder entered to examine a chimney that was giving some trouble and we discussed the defect gravely. It was H. G. Wells who found the solution. . . .

And then we talked politics, and for a few minutes the most thrilling subject imaginable was politics. And then we talked about America, and America presented itself vividly. And then a strip of oil cloth was unrolled on the table for the cat, and about cats he was dithyrambic. And we spoke of the special foods of the Midi, as though the special foods of the Midi specially mattered. And when I promised to take him to eat in the kitchen of an old restaurant in the ancient town, unknown to tourists, on his next visit to Nice, he eagerly fixed the date. And we spoke of life in London—the literary and social swim. And that reminded him of a contemplated journey to Spain; and he took me upstairs to show how he learned Spanish, as other languages, by gramophone. And all these things, little or big, trivial or important, and many others, all equally aroused in him the highest degree of interest.

So it was with his pictures and statues and the very pieces of furniture. They all meant something. That faun was not simply a faun—it had history and significance. The chair on which he sat, the table at which he worked, were not ordinary chairs and tables; they were the conscious furniture of his conscious world. Primroses by river brinks could never be primroses and nothing more to H. G. Wells. They would stir something. . . .

The books on which he had been working or was to work could not be left out of our conversation, but it is singular how they flashed into and out of view, and left us chuckling over a short story that had occurred to him but that, despite my solicitations, will probably never be written. He could not wholly forget he had written some of the greatest short stories, but that was a phase of his past life. There were now other things to do. His tremendous book on the work and wealth of mankind had been published; he had gone deeply into economics, and that too had been left behind. He had made a synthesis of human history, because human history had engrossed him for a time. And he had made a synthesis of human science because human science had engrossed him for a time. Now he would pass on. He would not imprison himself in specialization. He would not bore himself and us by becoming the pure professional.

I remember reading the lament of H. L. Mencken on the passing of Mr. Wells the artist. How Mr. Mencken regretted the period that began with *Tono-Bungay* and ended with the last scenes of *Marriage!* Mr. Mencken apparently dismisses the series of youthful allegories (which I personally rank high) as more or less worthless imitations of Jules Verne. He would have him, I suppose, go on repeating *Kipps* and *Mr. Polly* to the crack of doom. Useless to object that *Kipps* and *Mr. Polly* have been done, and need not be done again. To go on being an "artist," when you have found out in what being an "artist" consists for you, is the ideal which Mr Mencken would have placed before Mr. Wells. And, assuredly, from the viewpoint of those who think being an "artist" is the be-all and end-all of the writer, Mr. Mencken is right. Only, when a man has the Wellsian quality of gusto, it is not enough to be an "artist." There are so many other interesting things; and, when one has been "artist," one is entitled to try one's hand at something else.

Mr. Wells, with irrepressible gusto, tried his hand at being something else. If you care about inventing disagreeable names, you can call him a reformer, a pedagogue, a prophet, or what you will. You can criticize his purpose and his performance. You can disagree with his conclusions. But you cannot deny him his gusto, and his gusto it is which leads him to interest himself in small subjects and in vast subjects, in the building of a house and the rebuilding of a world, and to interest his readers, and endeavor to make them share his infinite gusto in everything that touches human life on this planet.

Oh, the gusto with which he drove me down to Cannes in his automobile! One would have said that nothing mattered so supremely as driving an automobile.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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The Poet of the Future

O the poet of the future! He will
come to us as comes
The beauty of the bugle's voice
above the roar of drums—
The beauty of the bugle's voice
above the roar and din
Of battle-drums that pulse the time
the victor marches in.
His hands will hold no harp, in
sooth; his lifted brow will bear
No coronet of laurel—nay, nor symbol anywhere,
Save that his palms are brothers to
the toilers at the plow,
His face to heaven, and the dew of
duty on his brow.

He will sing across the meadow—
and the woman at the well
Will stay the dripping bucket, with
a smile ineffable;
And the children in the orchard will
gaze wistfully the way
The happy song comes to them,
with the fragrance of the hay;
The barn will neigh in answer, and
the pasture-lands behind
Will chime with bells, and send responsive lowings down the
wind;
And all the echoes of the wood will
jubilantly call
In sweetest mimicry of that one
sweetest voice of all.

O the poet of the future! He will
come as man to man,
With the honest arm of labor, and
the honest face of tan,
The honest heart of lowliness, the
honest soul of love
For human-kind and nature-kind
about him and above.
His hands will hold no harp, in
sooth; his lifted brow will
bear
No coronet or laurel—nay, nor symbol anywhere,
Save that his palms are brothers to
the toiler's at the plow,
His face to heaven, and the dew of
duty on his brow.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, in "The Lockerbie Book."

Along the Scotch Road

The smooth, straight, blue-gray roads of Scotland connect the various parts of the country in more than one sense of the word; for the sameness of their appearance is the one link that makes for unity in the diversity of Scottish scenery. I am tempted to say the "road" rather than the "roads" of Scotland; because, wherever I went, and no matter how fast I sped, it was there ahead of me in its faultless drab color.

Apparently the Scots constantly expect the roadbed to deteriorate, for everywhere by its side are piled gray-blue rocks of all sizes, from rough blocks that have just been dumped by the puffing traction engines, and are being seized upon by workmen to be hammered up in all haste, to the neat, rectangular mounds of tiny stones that have already been through this treatment. These are piled with such geometrical exactness that, as I was rushed along, I had the unpleasant feeling that someone was going to ask me to find the area of the piles. Soon I began to understand why they were built with so much care. It was because they have no further use. I never saw the road being repaired with them; it never needs repairing. They stand permanently where the stone breaker puts them, while he continues the useless massing of more stones farther up the road.

The good gray road did well whenever it led us toward the Highlands, away from the bleak coast of Buchan. Yet I remember two beautiful things in that part of Aberdeenshire—the old villages, and the lodges that bar the entrance to the big private estates.

There was one village house in particular. Before we reached it, we had been passing between the lowering sky and the blacker earth of the peat country, where the fields were blocked out like a checkerboard in dark squares of the damp mold. The air was heavy with a recent shower and the cloying scent of peat. Our road suddenly swung round a corner. From the midst of these somber colors glowed the cottage, dwarfed by the huge stack of peat that at one end rose to the roof. A vine with variegated green and white leaves clung neatly to the plaster, so as completely to hide the outside of the house; the thatch of the roof was warm with rich browns and mossy greens, and over one-half of the tiny building rioted a red rose vine. And those lodges! Full of flowers they must have been, stuffed to bursting; for blossoms were tumbling out over every window sill, and poking themselves through each cranny in the thatched roofs.

This is what man has been able to do with the scant materials of the coast region; in the valley of the Dee nature has been lavish. Now the gray road runs along close to the river, where the salmon are jumping, and on and on toward the Highlands. The hills stand out purple in the west, and long before we reach them begins the heather; first, in unexpected little tufts, which look healthier, wilder and more bushy than what we have already seen in the square, carefully fenced-in "moors" of Buchan. A little later, we come upon a field entirely purple with it, or find a growth of miniature pines whose fresh green is carpeted with mauve. Next, a stream rushes through banks rounded with the fluffy blossoms. This is indeed the Highlands. Ahead, on all sides, is heather—a shimmering, unreal country. Here, close to us, rises a mountain, so abruptly that we cannot see the top of its glowing side. The sun, catching the tiny blossoms, makes them quiver, until we are not sure if this really is a mountain or if the sun is glinting through a mass of fog. We are in a world of purple and gold. There is nothing but the gray-blue road to lead us back to actuality.

"Today We Found Arbutus"

"Today we found arbutus." Thus I
read
A single line upon a yellowed page—
One line, as if the unknown scribe
had said:
"Today we found the rainbow's
end!" No need
Of further words, for whose bright
lexicon
Could phrase a sentence giving
fullest meed
Of praise to this shy blossom—hiding where
The seeker must brush leaves aside
to find
The source of that faint odor on
the air?

Elusive, frail arbutus! Every year
I search for it with shaken hands
and heart;
And when, my search rewarded, I
can grasp
A spray, its beauty stabs me like a
dart. . . .
I would repudiate the churlish
spring
That failed to bring this lovely,
fragile thing!

WINNIE LYNCH ROCKETT.

The Coming of the Railroad

My father saw very soon that the great canal system of New York and the states to the south and westward could not be made to work in New England, though many people thought it could. He "caught on" to the railway system invented in England. . . . He foresaw lines of it in his own state. It must have been in 1826 that, as I sat, a little boy four years old, on a little yellow box provided for me in his "chaise," he took my mother out with her little boy sitting thus at their feet, and we came to the line of the Quincy Railway, the first railway built in the United States. He gave her the reins; he alighted from the chaise; he struck the flat iron rail with his foot to see how closely it was spiked on the timber below; he returned into the chaise and explained to me what the railway was. This is one of the first memories of my life. . . .

When I write my successful novel, and "The Outlook" relieves its bank account by sending me a check for half a year's royalties, I am going to ask Macmonnies to make an equestrian statue of my father with his binocular in his hand. This statue is to be placed without other pedestal on a rock which is half porphyry, in Wellesley, Mass. For this rock parts the Boston & Worcester Railroad, which he built, from the great Cochituate water-pipes which he laid there to give life to Boston. . .

So soon as railroads were built, of course we went everywhere upon them. And so it is that when I read the other day that a man had been in every township of Massachusetts, I wondered why even I had not been in every township of Massachusetts, not on a bicycle, as he went, but mostly in these earlier expeditions.

—From "Tarry at Home Travels," by EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

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Les Ormand Valley: From a Drawing by W. Bryan Binns

HERE'S a bit of Switzerland. The distant rugged peak is one of those magnets that attract tourists from all parts: then, a deep fringe of forest and, tucked away like tiny beads on that fringe, at every half or even quarter mile, a succession of châlets, where peasants manage to live. They keep a few goats, and (one supposes) cows, though these are driven higher up during the heat of summer. Even of goats, there were not many to be seen in August. But these few made up for numbers by their interesting ways. There was evidence of human activities, but the actual people and animals were not often seen round the modest homesteads.

When one comes upon them, the Swiss peasants give no impression of poverty or hardship, but of sturdiness, industry, intelligence, and alertness; for all these qualities are essential to those who would enter into relationship with this land of giants.

After a stay in Switzerland, the question occurred: How is it that such a diverse people, speaking three languages, many only understanding one of them, of differing faiths, some inhabiting low lands and industrial towns, others living among savage wilds; how is it that such a people have become a nation and have held together, when other more homogeneous peoples have not?

The question was answered by a native Swiss lady, who said: "I think it is because we have stood together for liberty, against the would-be oppressor."

So it is not only the rugged peaks that draw the tourist to Switzerland. Surely, it is also the clear, fresh, lofty atmosphere of freedom that breathes in the spirit of which mountains are an outward symbol.

From Poetry to Prose

What appears to be Mr. Walter de la Mare's final conversion from verse to imaginative prose as the medium of his most ambitious work, is a portentous sign of the literary times. It is hard to believe that a poet of his genius, one moreover whose skill in the management of verse is nothing short of phenomenal, can be content to confine himself permanently to prose narrative. But it is some six years since Mr. de la Mare has published a volume of serious verse and his name no longer appears under isolated poems in the periodical press. During that time he has given us several volumes of exceptionally rich prose—short stories, at least one long romance, and several puzzling fragments, all woven no less subtly and poetically than the finest of his verse. Yet, before that time—and, to some lovers of his work, even now—his importance as an author rested chiefly on his verse. . . .

It is difficult to believe that verse is permanently ceasing to be the natural vehicle for extended works of the poetic imagination. Yet Thomas Hardy, in an earlier generation, drove his poetry to the market of prose fiction and bartered it there until he could afford his triumphant return to Parnassus. Like Mr. de la Mare, he has always been a poet at heart. But it is interesting (if a little idle) to speculate what English poetic literature lost as a result. No doubt if Shakespeare himself had lived in this century he too would have adapted the novel to his purposes, as, in his own day, he adapted the readiest means.—EDWARD DAVISON, in "Critical Essays."

Kas ir Panākums?

(Pārtulkots raksts par Christian Science, otrā slejā Angļu teksts)

VĒLĒSANĀS būt sekmīgam tiek lolota gandrīz ikvienā sirdī. Šī ir pareiza vēlēšanās, bet to būs piepildīt Dieva likuma progressā. Vārda "panākums" pilnīgā nozīme vispārīgi no cilvēces ir tikuse maz saprasta, tālab, cenšanās to sasniegt ir bieži bijuse kopota ar šaubām un bailēm. Ja mēs vēlāmies sasniegt kādu zināmu vietu, bet uzsākam ceļojumu vienīgi ar nenotiktu ideju par to kur atrodās šī vieta, un būdami bez ceļa kartes un bez ceļa vadoņa, mēs varam samulst un mūsu drosme var saplakt ceļojumu turpinajot; bet kad mēs pazīstam to vietu un ceļu uz to, tad mūsu mērķa sasniegšana pilnigi atkarājas no mūsu pareizas sekošanas priekšrakstiem. To darot mums varbūt nākas atstāt plašo, pievilcīgo ceļu taisnās un šaurās tekas labad, jeb atstāt ērto, patikamo pastaigašanos dēļ pastāvīgas kalnā kāpšanas; bet ja mēs centīgi un sirsnīgi vēlāmies sasniegt mūsu mērķi, mēs priecīgi, un cerības pilni, ejam to ceļu, kuru mēs zinam ka tas mūs tur aizvedīs.

Christian Science (Kristīgā Zinātne) ir darījuse iespējamu ka ikviens var mācities kas ir taisnīgs panākums un ka tas var tikt sasniegts. Ceļš ir skaidri iezimets Bibelē un Mrs. Eddy rakstos, un individa panākums ir samērā ar paklausību sēkot gaismā celtai patiesībai. Ja šis ceļš tiek pazits un sekots, šaubas un bailes, attiecoties uz pareizas cenšanās rezultatu (iznākumu) vairs netiek uzņemtas, jo mēs atrodam ka labas sekas ir nodrošinātas.

Paties panākums, tad, seko ka Dieva likuma paklausības rezultats. Tas ir dabisks un nenovēršams labuma sasniegšanas, saprašanas progresijas un Dzīvības pierādīšanas iznākums. Tie kuri godīgi un neatlaidīgi cenšās, zem Dieva vadības, nevar tikt atšķirti no viņu atlīdzinājuma. Zem Dieva valdības viens tiek pareizi apspriests un tam tiek dots „pilnš fašpaibitš, fakratitš un pahr pahrim eijamš mehrš" (Luhkasa ev. 6:38).

Ists panākums neatkarajas no apkārtnes, personām, apstākļiem, laika, jeb varbūtības, bet ir neapšaubams Mīlestības likuma paklausības rezultats. Savtība, negodīgums, partejiskums, naids, skaudība, bailes, un mantkārība, nebūdami zem Dieva likuma, ir bezspēcīgi atņemt no viena viņa pareizas darbības pienākošos atlīdzinājumu; šis mirstīgā prāta kvalitates (īpašības) nav spējigas tūvināt vienu godīgam panākumam. Panākums kurš nav iegūts caur sirsnību, godīgumu, pazemību, nesavtību, šķistību, un mīlestību nav debināts uz saprašanas klints bet uz mirstīgās ticības smiltim, un kad pretīgi vēji pūtīs, pilnīgs būs tā sabrukums; bet kad te minetās un citas garīgās īpašības tiek centīgi, pacietīgi, un pastāvīgi lietotas, tās nevar mitēties veikt neapgāžamo panākumu.

Lai nodrošinātu panākumu motivam (cēlonim) un gribai būs būt pareiziem. Te materialā bagātība un personīgās spējas pierādās ieguvumi kurus Dievs, dievišķigais Princips, neaizstāv. Kristus Jezus deva mums pareizo pamudinājumu kad viņš sacija: „Tapehz ejat pilnigi, tà kà juhsu Tehws debesīs ir pilnigs" (Mateusa ev. 5:48). Pilnībā neatrodās trūkums, un samērā ar to cik mēs centīsimies reflektēt (atspoguļot) te sacito mūsu dzīvē, mēs pamazām atsvabināsimies no materialiskiem ierobežojumiem. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātnes un Veselības ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu") 254 lapas pusē Mrs. Eddy saka: "Nepilnīgie mirstīgie apķer kūtrīgi garīgās pilnības ultimatu (vistālāko iznākumu); bet pareizs iesākums un turpināšana cīņu demonstrēt (ar darbiem pierādīt) lielo esamības (butības) problemu (uzdevumu), dara daudz."

Iekš Christian Science (Kristīgās Zinātnes) mēs atrodam ka cilvēks izteic pilnīgu panākumu, jo Dievs ir radījis viņu un ir atbildīgs par viņa darbību. Tikai tā-sauktais mirstīgais cilvēks un maldīgās humanās (cilvēciskās) teorijas var krist neveiksmē, jo mirstīgās domās un materialās ticībās neatrodās garīgā patiesība, spēks, jeb inteligence (saprašа). Garīgais cilvēks iekš Dieva gimja un līdzības, nekad nevar krist, jo ikviena viņa darbība ir atkarīga no Dieva. Dievs nezina neveiksmi, un taisni tādā apmērā kādā mēs sevi liksim saprātīgi zem Viņa vadības un valdības, un centīsimies realizēt (īsteņot) garīgā, pilnīgā cilvēka vienmēr klātbūtību, mēs nezināsim it nekād neveiksmi. Kad Dieva gudrība, vadība, un mīlestība tiek centīgi meklētas un kad uz tām paļaujās, tad nebūs pievilšanās, neveiksme, jeb trūkums.

Ikviens no mums šodien drusku manifestē (parāda) panākumu, jo ikviens zināmā mērā izrāda Prātu, Dzīvību, Patiesību, un Mīlestību. Nevar būt pastāvīgs panākums kur ignorance (nezināšana), negodīgums, naids, šaubas, un bailes pārvalda cilvēcisko darbību; bet saprātīga Dievam līdziga domāšana, jeb kad un jeb kur lietota arvienu ved pie panākuma. Tālab, mūsu panākums ir vienmēr samērā esoš ar mūsu pareizo garigo domāšanu; un vienīgais ceļš uz mūsu veikala, mūsu mājas dzīves, mūsu radniecības uzlabošanu ir sasniedzams caur domu izlabošanu, caur meklēšanu, cenšanos, un lūgšanu lai, Dievs, vienīgais īstās gudrības cēlonis, māca mums pareizo gudrību. Viņa gudrība, patiesība, un mīlestība nevar izsīkt, un šīs īpašības ir vienmēr klātesošas un vienmēr lietojamas no visiem kas griežas pie Viņa ar sirsnigu vēlēšanos mācities.

Jozuus grāmatā ceļš uz panākumu ir skaidri apzīmēts, mēs tur lasām: „Lai ſchi bauſlibas grahmata neatſtahjahs no tawas mutes, bet apdomà to deenahm naktihm, ka tu tvari turet un darit wiſu, kas tanī ſtahw rakſtits: tad tawi zeļi labi iſdoſees un tad tew laimeſees". (Te minetas Jozuus grāmatas pirmās nodaļas astotā pantiņa vārdi: „un tad tew laimeſees", Angļu Bibeles tulkojumā skan: „un tad tev būs labs panākums").

Sunlight

White shore, white sea, white shining
day,—
No color is here; pure light
Has swept aside the gold and blue.
The world is simply bright.

The tall white trees on a far white
hill
Cannot shred from this spectrum's
heat
A partial garment of green, being
clothed
In a brilliance so complete.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

The Journey to Tamai, Society Islands

Tamai, we were told, was not more than three or four leagues distant; so making allowances for a wild road, a few hours to rest at noon, and our determination to take the journey leisurely, we counted upon reaching the shores of the lake some time in the flush of the evening.

For several hours we went on slowly through wood and ravine, and over hill and precipice, seeing nothing but occasional herds of wild cattle, and often resting; until we found ourselves, about noon, in the very heart of the island.

It was a green, cool hollow among the mountains, into which we at last descended with a bound. The place was gushing with a hundred springs, and shaded over with great solemn trees, on whose mossy boles the moisture stood in beads. Strange to say, no traces of the bullocks ever having been here were revealed. Nor was there a sound to be heard, nor a bird to be seen, nor any breath of wind stirring the leaves. The utter solitude and silence were oppressive; and after peering about under the shades, and seeing nothing but ranks of dark, motionless trunks, we hurried across the hollow, and ascended a steep mountain opposite.

Midway up, we rested where the earth had gathered about the roots of three palms, and thus formed a pleasant lounge, from which we looked down upon the hollow, now one dark green tuft of woodland at our feet. Here we brought forth a small calabash of "*poee*," a parting present from Tonoi. After eating heartily, we obtained fire by two sticks. . . . At last we fell asleep; nor did we waken till the sun had sunk so low that its rays darted in upon us under the foliage.

Starting up, we then continued our journey; and as we gained the mountain top—there, to our surprise, lay the lake and village of Tamai. We had thought it a good league off. Where we stood, the yellow sunset was still lingering; but over the valley below long shadows were stealing—the rippling green lake reflecting the houses and trees just as they stood along its banks. Several small canoes, moored here and there to posts in the water, were dancing upon the waves; and one solitary fisherman was paddling over to a grassy point. In front of the houses, groups of natives were seen; some thrown at full length upon the ground, and others indolently leaning against the bamboos.

With whoop and halloo, we ran down the hills, the villagers soon hurrying forth to see who were coming. As we drew near they gathered round, all curiosity to know what brought the "karhowrees" into their quiet country. The doctor contriving to make them understand the purely social object of our visit, they gave us a true Tahitian welcome; pointing into their dwellings, and saying they were ours as long as we chose to remain.—From "Omoo," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

What Is Success?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE desire to be successful is cherished in nearly every heart.

It is a right desire, but it must be fulfilled under God's law of progress. The full meaning of the word "success" has been little understood by mankind in general and, therefore, the endeavor to attain it has often been attended by doubts and fears. If we desire to arrive at a certain place, but start out to reach it with only a vague idea as to its location, and having neither road map nor guide, we may become confused and discouraged as we continue on our way; but when the location and the road are known, reaching our destination depends entirely on our following directions correctly. This might mean leaving a broad, attractive road for one that is straight and narrow, or giving up an easy, pleasant stroll for a steady uphill climb; but if we earnestly and sincerely desire to reach our destination, we joyfully, with expectation, take the way which we know will lead us to it.

Christian Science has made it possible for everyone to learn what true success is and how it may be attained. The way is clearly marked out in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, and individual success is proportionate to obedience in following the revealed truth. Once this way is discerned and followed, doubts and fears are no longer entertained regarding the results of righteous endeavor, for we find that good results are assured.

True success, then, follows as the result of obedience to the law of God. It is the natural and inevitable result of the accomplishment of good, of progress in the understanding and demonstration of Life. Those who strive honestly and earnestly, under God's guidance, cannot be deprived of their reward. Under God's government, one is judged righteously and receives "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

True success does not depend upon environment, persons, circumstances, time, or chance, but is the sure result of obedience to the law of Love. Selfishness, dishonesty, partiality, hatred, envy, fear, and greed, not being under God's law, have no power to deprive one of his reward for right doing; nor can these qualities of mortal mind advance one toward true success. Success which is not gained through sincerity, honesty, humility, unselfishness, purity, and love is not founded upon the rock of understanding but upon the sand of mortal belief, and when the winds of adversity blow great will be the fall of it; but whenever these and other spiritual qualities are earnestly, patiently, and steadfastly applied, they cannot fail to achieve success which cannot be reversed.

In order to insure success motive and desire must be correct. Here material wealth and personal power are gains which have no support in God, divine Principle. Christ Jesus gave us a true incentive when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Perfection includes no lack, and as we strive to reflect this in all things we shall gradually rise out of material limitations. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 254) Mrs. Eddy says, "Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to *begin* aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much."

In Christian Science we find that man expresses complete success, for God has created him and is responsible for his activity. It is, then, so-called mortal man and erroneous human theories which fail, for mortal opinions and material beliefs contain no spiritual truth, power, or intelligence. Spiritual man, in God's image and likeness, can never fail, for he is dependent upon God for every activity. God knows no failure; and just to the extent that we place ourselves understandingly under His guidance and government, and strive to realize the ever-presence of the spiritual, perfect man, we shall not know any failure. When God's wisdom, guidance, and love are sought after and relied upon, there is no disappointment, failure, or lack.

Each of us is manifesting now some measure of success, for each is to some extent expressing Mind, Life, Truth, and Love. There can be no lasting success where ignorance, dishonesty, hatred, doubt, and fear are governing human action; but intelligent, Godlike thinking always ultimates in success wherever and whenever employed. Therefore, our success is always proportionate to our right spiritual thinking; and the only way by which we may improve our business, our home, our relationships is by correcting thought, by seeking, striving, and praying to be taught the true wisdom from God, the only source from which it may be obtained. His wisdom, truth, and love cannot fail, and they are ever present and ever available to all who turn to Him with an earnest desire to learn.

In the book of Joshua the way to success is clearly designated where we read, "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

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by

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS MORRILL VS. MISS SACHS

Both Win Semifinal-Round Matches in U. S. Indoor Tennis Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent

NEWTON, Mass., April 1—Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, left-handed player of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., and the defending champion, earned the right this morning to face Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., who also advanced to the final round today in the women's singles championship tournament for the United States indoor title at Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill.

Miss Sachs, who was seeded third in this tournament, met and defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, champion in 1930, after being behind at 4—6 in the first set and 2—5 in the second. Miss Palfrey was at match point twice in the eighth game, netting on both occasions. This break in the game gave Miss Sachs new courage. The ninth game was at match point three times, Miss Palfrey netting on the first occasion and Miss Sachs scoring brilliant placements to stem the tide. Armed with four games against five, Miss Sachs went on to win the next two for a lead, 6—5. Two of the next three games went to deuce, Miss Palfrey winning the twelfth, after deuce had been called once, and Miss Sachs taking the thirteenth and fourteenth to even the contest. After the 10-minute intermission, Miss Sachs came back and won every game except the fifth for the match. The point score:

FIRST SET

Miss Sachs	4	4	6	1	4	2	4	3	3	—32	—4
Miss Palfrey	4	6	0	4	4	1	4	2	5	5 —35	—6

SECOND SET

Miss Sachs	4	4	1	2	3	5	3	7	5	4	3	4	7—56	—8
Miss Palfrey	0	2	4	4	5	7	5	5	3	1	2	5	2	5—50	—6

THIRD SET

Miss Sachs	4	5	4	4	2	4	5	—	28	—6
Miss Palfrey	2	3	2	2	4	1	3	—	17	—1

Miss Morrill, top seeded player, had a rather easy match with Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston, winning 6—1, 6—2. In the first set service went in order until Miss Morrill broke through in the fourth and sixth games. In the second set Miss Morrill broke through service in the first and seventh games, but lost her own service in the second game. The point score:

FIRST SET

Miss Morrill	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	—30	—6
Miss Rice	2	7	2	2	3	0	2	—18	—1

SECOND SET

Miss Morrill	4	2	3	5	5	4	4	4	—31	—6
Miss Rice	2	4	5	3	3	2	2	0	—21	—2

Play in the mixed doubles Thursday afternoon and evening reached the round of four, all of the quarterfinalists being carried to three sets each. Mrs. Van Ryn and Thomas E. Jansen of Boston, Harvard graduate, had to play only one match in mixed doubles Thursday, having advanced to the quarterfinal round the day before. They met and defeated Miss Sachs of Radcliffe and Sebert E. Davenport 3d. of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., Harvard sophomore, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, yesterday evening.

Miss Sarah Palfrey and Lawrence B. Rice of Newton, former Yale varsity tennis player, won two matches yesterday, defeating Miss Betsy Thacher of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Mario Victor Gonzalez of Buenos Aires, graduate student in the Harvard Dental School, 6—1, 6—0, in the second round, and Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox and Boston, and Charles Devens of Boston, who is a pitcher on the baseball team, halfback in varsity football and a junior at Harvard, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, in the quarterfinal.

Miss Morrill and Dr. G. Colket Caner of Boston advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Miss Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey of Brookline and G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge, former Harvard tennis player, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES—

Semifinal Round

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman and John F. Ray, Brookline, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Donald M. Frame, New York, defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, and C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Lawrence B. Rice, Newton, defeated Miss Betsy Thacher, Santa Barbara, Calif. and Mario Victor Gonzales, Buenos Aires, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox and Boston, and Charles Devens, Boston, defeated Miss Mary E. Cutter and William S. Packer Jr., Winchester, 6—3, 6—0.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Thomas E. Jansen, Boston, defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Sebert E. Davenport 3d, Forest Hill, L. I., N. Y., 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret G. Palfrey, Brookline, and G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Rice and Frame defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guild, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Miss Sarah Palfrey and Rice defeated Miss Blake and Devens, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Three Favorites In Quarterfinals

HOUSTON, Texas, April 1 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, New York, W. F. (Junior) Coen, Kansas City, and Lester Stoeffen, California, the three remaining favorites in the annual Houston invitation tennis tournament, cleared their hurdles into the quarterfinal singles play yesterday.

Coen and Stoeffen advanced only by stout effort, in a field where upsets already have eliminated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, seeded No. 2.

Coen, seeded No. 5, was extended to three hard sets before downing Hal Surface of University of Texas, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5. Stoeffen won his third round match with Fred F. Royer of Dallas, 8—6, 6—4, through the employment of perhaps the most brilliant cannon-ball service yet exhibited in the tournament.

Hall was on top all the way in his match with Arthur Trum of Houston, who hardly ranks with the New Yorker in any phase of the game. The score was 6—4, 6—2. Both played careful games, but Hall was harder to lure from the baseline. He played most of his game from that area, depending on a powerful drive.

Jacob H. Hess Jr. of Rice Institute upset Frankie Parker of New Orleans to enter the quarterfinals. Hess won in three hard sets, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, seeded No. 3, L. J. Quick of Dallas, and Karl F. Kamrath, of University of Texas, both unseeded, and L. L. Thalheimer Jr. of Dallas are the other quarter finalists. Thalheimer remained in the play by defeating Charles Sloan of Houston, 7—5, 6—4, late in the day.

Vines and Lott defeated Martin Buxby and Surface, both of Texas University, 6—0, 6—2 in a second-round doubles match. Stoeffen and Coen defeated Milton Savich of Detroit and Hess 6—3, 6—3, in another second round match.

Allison and Hall defeated L. Dunn and Cy Gentry of Houston, 6—3, 6—1, and Hess and Henry Holden of Houston beat Fred A. Baggs of New York and Jack Potter of Houston, 6—3, 6—1.

POENSGEN AND VAN BELLE TIE

Playoff Necessary to Determine Winner of Amateur Billiard Title

WORLD'S AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS STANDING

	Matches W	L	HR	BO
Albert Poensgen, Germany	7	1	170	11
G. Van Belle, Belgium	7	1	144	21
Edmond Soussa, Egypt	6	2	181	13
Albert Corty, France	6	2	102	17
F. S. Appleby, U. S.	3	5	102	28
Alfredo Ferraz, Portugal	3	5	70	32
Charles Foerster, Germany	2	6	114	15
Jean Dommering, Holland	1	7	86	26
Worth Bergherm, U. S.	1	7	92	39

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—A playoff was made necessary in the world's amateur 18.2 balkline billiards title tourney at the Elks' Club, as the result of the victory of Edmond Soussa of Egypt over the present titleholder, Albert Poensgen of Germany, in the final match of the regular series, yesterday evening. Soussa found the champion off his game for the first time in the tourney, and with his own strokes working well, won the game at 400 to 101 in 17 innings.

This result placed the champion on even terms with the Belgian candidate, Gustave Van Belle, who had completed his string on Wednesday, and they will enecounter each other to settle the title this evening. Soussa, by his victory, is now tied for third place with Albert Corty of France, who won the afternoon game from Francis S. Appleby, 400 to 307, in 20 innings. Corty also improved his high-run standing, with a run of 102, the first time he has crossed 100.

Soussa led all the way in his game with Poensgen, though the latter made one good stand, with a run of 50 in the eighth inning. But two innings later, Soussa almost equaled his high run of the tourney, 181, with a run of 163, placing him at 315, and he ran out his string seven innings later.

CORTY VS. APPLEBY

Corty—0 48 7 0 0 23 55 15 102 0 1 11 0 39 32 8 1 0 6 52—400. High Run—102. Average—20.

Appleby—51 0 20 0 12 50 64 23 3 0 11 38 1 1 2 11 0 0 10—307. High Run—64. Average—16 3-19.

SOUSSA VS. POENSGEN

Soussa—34 21 20 0 39 0 11 27 0 163 1 17 0 10 8 50 9—400. High Run—163. Average—23 9-17.

Poensgen—0 2 5 8 0 3 5 50 5 1 4 1 2 0 2 12 1—101. High Run—50. Average—5 16-17.

Bowling Leaders Show No Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 1—Everything points to a busy week-end in the American bowling congress tournament as stellar out-of-town teams are scheduled to monopolize the drives for the next four days.

Buffalo and Cleveland will head the visiting horde of bowlers when they send 31 and 21 lineups, respectively, into action on the two squads tonight. At the top of Buffalo's colorful entry will be one of the most famous tournament combinations in the sport, the Caruanas.

Frank Caruana, who captains his team, is the only bowler in the country to receive special recognition from the American Bowling Congress for rolling two consecutive perfect games of 300 in a series. He accomplished this feat in a sanctioned league in Buffalo.

Cleveland will look to William Hess and his Collinwood Shale Brick team to set the pace. Hess's five is considered to be one of the finest teams in Ohio, and its record thus far this season proves it.

The high 10 minor-event leaders remained intact during yesterday afternoon and morning sessions, although numerous prize-winning totals were registered. Commander Shoes, Detroit, topped the five-man competition with a 2805 score while L. C. Schippert and T. B. Smead, Detroit, were best in the doubles scoring with a 1238 count gathered from games of 415, 398 and 425. Smead tallied a fine 684 score while his partner contributed 554.

George Durbin of Erie was high among the singles competitors when he chalked up a 665 total. Durbin started with 219, then finished with two splendid games of 224 and 222.

Back in 1910 Thomas Haley, Detroit, won the singles and all-events title with scores of 706 and 1961 respectively. After 22 years, Haley came back Thursday afternoon to take another fling at the pins. He showed some of the old-time skill when he counted 624 in the doubles on 196, 193, and 235, and tallied 611 in his singles on 200, 186 and 225. That gives him a six-game total of 1235 pins and leaves him in a good position to go for a place well up in the all-events standings when he rolls in the team event with the Herman R. Lau lineup next week.

RECORDS FALL IN YALE POOL

Crabbe Breaks Another in A. A. U. Swimming Championships

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1 (AP)—Clarence L. (Buster) Crabbe of the Los Angeles A. C., pushed to a new world's record in the 300-yard medley swim last night at the Yale Pool, to capture his second United States senior A. A. U. championship.

A second world record fell before George H. Kojac of the New York A. C., who lowered his own mark of 1m. 38s. in the 150-yard backstroke by three-fifths of a second.

The west coast star, who won the 1500-meter championship yesterday, shaved two-fifths of a second off the old time, to set a new mark of 3m. 36 2-5s.

He defeated John A. Schmieler '33 of the University of Michigan, with a brilliant finishing burst of speed, which carried him to the finish a bare yard ahead of the Michigan swimmer.

Schmieler had broken Crabbe's year-old record of 3m. 38 3-5s. in the preliminaries.

Kojac, one of two new champions crowned as two others successfully defended their titles, set his new record in a preliminary heat and equaled in his earlier time in winning the final.

The other new champion was Maiola Kalili of the Los Angeles A. C., who beat the defending champion, Albert H. Schwartz of the Illinois A. C., by inches, in the 100-yard freestyle.

Kalili came from behind to overtake both Schwartz, who placed second, and Curtis Cummings, also of the Los Angeles A. C.

Besides Crabbe, who was the defending champion in the 300-yard medley race, Mickey Riley, a teammate, was second defending titleholder to retain his crown.

Riley performed brilliantly to win the low-board dive, with 125.32 points, from R. K. Degener '34 of the University of Michigan, who piled up 121.70 points. The Michigan diver previously had outscored the champion in the preliminaries.

The Los Angeles A. C. captured four of the five championships in two days of competition, leaving Kojac the lone eastern swimmer to win a title.

Three events, the 220-yard freestyle, the 220-yard breastroke and the 400-yard relay, are on today's program. Preliminaries will be held in the afternoon, with the finals at night. The summary:

100-YARD FREESTYLE

First and Second in Each Heat to Qualify for Semifinals

Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale; Albert H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C., second; George Pissler, New York A. C., third. Time—54 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by M. F. Wilcox '34, Northwestern; Walter Laufer, Lake Shore A. C., second; A. R. Rule Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—54s.

Third Heat—Won by Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.; John Howland Jr., New York A. C., second; Donald E. Fobes '32, Yale, third. Time—53 3-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Manuella Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.; A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Yale, second; A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern, third. Time—54 3-5s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Walter Spence, New York A. C.; C. Cummings, Los Angeles A. C., second; P. C. Samson, Illinois A. C., third. Time—55 1-5s.

Semifinal Heats

First Heat—Won by Schwartz, Illinois A. C.; Maiola Kalili, second; Butler, Yale, third. Time—53 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Walter Spence, New York A. C.; Cummings, Los Angeles A. C., second; Manuella Kalili, third. Time—53s.

Qualifiers—Schwartz, Maiola Kalili, Walter Spence, Manuella Kajili, Cummings.

Final Heat

Won by Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.; Schwartz, Illinois A. C., second; Cummings, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—53 4-5s.

150-YARD BACKSTROKE

Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by George H. Kojac, New York A. C.; G. Chalmers, Newark A. C., second; J. Cashman, New Haven Swim Club, third. Time—1m. 37 2-5s. (New world record. Former record 1m. 38s., held by Kojac.)

Second Heat—Won by Walter Laufer, Lake Shore A. C.; H. T. Murphy, Northwestern, second; W. R. McDonald '34, United States Naval Academy, third. Time—1m. 43 2-5s.

Third Heat—Won by Taylor Drysdale '34, Michigan; J. Wicklyn, Dragon Club, New York, second; C. Collins, New Haven Swim Club, third. Time—1m. 45s.

Qualifiers — Kojac, Laufer, Drysdale, Chalmers, Murphy.

Final Heat

Won by Kojac, New York A. C.; Chalmers, Newark A. C., second; Drysdale, Michigan, third. Time—1m. 38s.

300-YARD MEDLEY SWIM

First and Second in Two Heats and Third in One to Qualify for Final

Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C.; Wallace Spence, New York A. C., second; E. D. Weeks '34, Pennsylvania, third. Time—3m. 43 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by John A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; Austin C. Clapp, Los Angeles A. C., second; R. Carruthers, University Club (Boston), third. Time—3m. 36 4-5s. (Breaks world record. Former record of 3m. 38 3-5s. held by Crabbe.)

Qualifiers—Crabbe, Spence, Weeks, Schmieler, Clapp.

Final Heat

Won by Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C.; Schmieler, Michigan, second; Spence, New York A. C., third. Time—3m. 36 2-5s. (New world record—former record, 3:38 4-5, held by Schmieler.)

LOW-BOARD DIVING

Qualifiers—R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 116.14 points; Mickey Riley, Los Angeles A. C., 113.02; R. Fiasco, Penn A. C., 91.04; Harold Smith, Los Angeles A. C., 90.58; H. A. Ringler '35, Princeton, 88.04; D. A. Russell, Penn A. C., 80.44.

Final

Won by Riley, Los Angeles A. C., 125.32 points; Degener, Michigan, 121.70 points, second; Ringler, Princeton, 108.7 points, third.

P. G. A. TOURNAMENT ON KELLER COURSE

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—The National Professional Golfers' Association will determine its 1932 champion at Keller, a Ramsey County fee course, either Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, or Sept. 5 to 10.

Announcement that the P. G. A. play, for the first time, would be over a public course, was made today by the St. Paul Junior Association of Commerce. At the same time that organization decided the tournament would be substituted for the annual St. Paul $10,000 open.

A. R. Gates, executive head of the P. G. A., in conference with junior association officers, said the professionals are unanimous in their desire to have the championship settled on the Keller course. Experience with the layout during the St. Paul open has made it a favorite of the professionals, who expect to find the going more difficult this year.

During the last two years, the course has been made more difficult, and this year added hazards are planned. Last year, when virtually every other course in this section was burned out, Keller offered exceptional fairways, but no rough. When needing distance, the pros went for the rock baked rough and the additional yell. J. Horton Smith won the open with 278.

Plans now under way contemplate adding at least two strikes a round for those who disregard par. When the 100 qualifiers start the 36 holes of medal play to determine the match play draw, they will be faced by a number of new traps and a type of rough that is avoided.

Women Fencers Meet at Foils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—Mrs. Harold Van Buskirk, Mrs. Leon M. Schoonmaker and Miss Lena Gilbert, former champion of Germany, will represent the Fencers Club of New York, in the United States foils championship for women fencers, two weeks hence, at their home club, while the members of the champion team of the Salle de Armes Vince, Miss Marion Lloyd, Miss Dorothy Locke and Miss Muriel Guggolz are also listed as qualified. Miss Lloyd, United States champion, was not required to take part in the qualifying round, held yesterday at the Fencers' Club, and the sixth place on the list went to Miss Amy von Hansa, a former member of the Washington Square Fencers, now competing unattached.

In addition to the qualifiers, the following candidates appeared for the test:

Miss Ann Jones, Waverley Fencers; Miss Mary Finley, New York University; Mrs. Erich Punke, German American Athletic Club; and Miss Evelyn Schwartz, Greco Fencing Academy, with Mrs. Van Buskirk on the first preliminary strip.

Mrs. Irma H. Hopper, Salle De Armes Vince, and Miss Mercedes Solomon, New York University, with Miss Locke and Miss Gilbert, on the second. Miss Maude Van C. Oakes, Fencers Club; Miss Edna McNichols, Salle De Armes Vince, and Miss Georgia Hayes, Greco Fencing Academy, with Miss Guggolz and Miss Von Hansa, on the third.

Miss Mollie Burnside, Salle De Armes Vince; Miss Joy Magnus, Radcliffe College; Mrs. Arthur M. Duncan, Fencers Club, and Miss Dorothy Haffner, Waverley Fencers Club, with Mrs. Schoonmaker, on the fourth.

Miss Jones had a score of 3—1, and Mrs. Van Buskirk, 3—0, on the first strip, Miss Locke and Miss Gilbert had 2—0 each, on the second. Miss Von Hansa with 4—0 and Miss Guggolz, 3—1, survived on the third, and Mrs. Schoonmaker, 3—0, and Miss Mollie Burnside, 3—1, advanced on the fourth.

Mrs. Van Buskirk and Miss Guggolz each won twice in succession, in the second round, and Miss Gilbert qualified over Miss Burnside, by the margin of one touch, in the other bout. The second strip had to be completed, with Miss Locke, Mrs. Schoonmaker, and Miss Von Hansa each winning two bouts, and surviving over Miss Jones, who lost all three.

PICK-UPS

JIMMY COLLINS, the young first baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals who hits from either side of the plate, is getting a chance to make good in the outfield. With the veteran Chick Hafey still unsigned and no prospect of him signing in the near future Manager Gabby Street has been playing Collins in left field, an experiment which is proving satisfactory. Collins is a hard hitter, but with Jim Bottomley around doesn't get much of a chance to play first. He once played the outfield for Rochester before coming to the Cardinals.

Incidentally, it is not generally known that Collins became a first baseman because he is a fairly good runner. One day at Rochester, he and Red Worthington, now with the Braves, were out in the field chasing fly balls before the game. It so happened that the regular Rochester first baseman had been forced out of the game the day before and Manager Billy Southworth was looking for a replacement. Calling to Collins and Worthington, he asked which one of them could play first. Both made a dash for the bag and Collins reached there ahead of Red.

Rip Collins, veteran right-hander of the St. Louis Browns pitching staff, will be out of baseball during 1932, it is reported. He has been appointed a ranger in his county in Texas.

Did you know that . . . Jim Bottomley of the Cardinals once drove in 12 runs in one game. . . . The Braves used only three pitchers against the Athletics in the World Series of 1914. . . . Walter Johnson once struck out four men in one inning. . . . Nick Altrock, famous clown of the Washington Senators, led the American League in batting in 1929—he went to bat as a pinch hitter in the final game and singled. . . . John P. "Stuffy" McInnis, while playing first base for the Red Sox in 1921, went through 150 games and made only one error. . . . Ty Cobb played in 3033 major league games and batted .300 or better for 23 consecutive years?

WORSHAM TO SUCCEED FLEMING

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—When Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy, leaves West Point in June, 1933, his place in the athletic department will be taken by Maj. L. D. Worsham, now district engineer at Memphis. This became known in Washington last night when announcement was made that Major Worsham will report to West Point on Aug. 1 to serve as engineer instructor, and also as understudy to Fleming until the latter's term ends. Major Fleming was to have left West Point this year, but the transfer to Louisiana State University of Capt. Lawrence M. (Biff) Jones made it necessary for him to remain for another year.

MAY CURTAIL SPORTS PROGRAM

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1 (AP)—A further curtailment of athletic activities at Ohio State University is seen by L. W. St. John, athletic director, providing the 10 per cent tax levied on all sport admissions by the National House of Representatives, is finally enacted. "Part of it may come off salaries," he said, "while the rest may be made up by fewer contests and a possible curtailment of our athletic building program." Under the new tax, if it is imposed, Ohio State will contribute a yearly sum of $30,000 to $32,000 to the Government from football alone. This was estimated on the gross receipts of approximately $225,000 taken in last fall.

McGREGOR, BALDWIN AWARDED

Members of the Harvard varsity hockey squad, fathers of the players, and graduates gathered at the Harvard Club last night for dinner. An announcement was made at that time of the award of Harvard's two hockey trophies. Caswell E. McGregor '32 of Ipswich, defense player on the Harvard hockey team, has been awarded the John Tudor Cup, and Ian Baldwin '33 of Mt. Kisco, N. Y. has been awarded the Angier hockey trophy.

CHECK ON AMATEUR GOLFERS

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—In apparent sympathy with the movement instituted by the United States and Metropolitan Golf Associations, the Westchester Association yesterday appointed its own "conduct and standing" committee for the purpose of investigating the amateur standing of golfers affiliated with that organization.

PURDUE NEEDS MORE BATTING

Nine's Success Depends on Ability of Players to Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 1—"Our success on the diamond this spring is apt to hinge on the development of our hitting strength, particularly in the outfield, for defensively our squad lines up unusually well-balanced, and it appears that we will have the best pitching staff in years," said Ward L. Lambert, Purdue University baseball coach, in discussing the prospects for the Old Gold and Black nine. Although Purdue retains only five major letternen and two minor letter winners as the nucleus for the team, a sprightly group of sophomores has raised the hopes for a winning combination.

Frank Duff '32, a veteran of two campaigns, heads the catching staff. An unusually capable receiver, and better than average at the plate, Duff is in line for the permanent assignment, but will be well backed up by J. E. Peelle '33, J. H. Stangle '34 and C. F. Armstrong '34.

Two Veteran Pitchers

Two veterans, J. E. Palo '32, a steady left-hander, and A. D. Hoopengardner '32, are expected to carry the pitching burden. Although indoor work has made it impossible to definitely inventory the rest of the pitching strength, Assistant Coach C. S. Dean, who has been handling the early training of the squad, believes that a pair of left-handed sophomores, W. M. Griffin '34 and I. J. Haml '34, are both excellent prospects for regular turns in the box.

Other box candidates include C. F. Hartmann '33, a minor letterman from last season; B. B. Walton '33; E. E. Campbell '34, and R. F. Kurtz '33. There is a possibility that some of the pitching candidates may be shifted to the outfield, dependent upon their ability at the plate.

First base finds two football stars as outstanding candidates, Paul Moss '33 and W. P. Fehring '34. Moss, a rangy, 6ft. 3in. athlete, seems to hold a slight edge in the battle for the permanent assignment.

At second base, two newcomers, J. L. Zelko '34 and E. G. Schmidt '34, have shown the most promise, far outdistancing the rest of the candidates.

W. H. Huffman '32, one of the heavy hitters of the "Big Ten" last season, seems slated for the shortstop position. Huffman's speed made him outstanding in covering territory last year, after being shifted from the outfield in the middle of the season. His main competition is expected to come from B. Anderson '34, who lacks experience.

Bissett Shows Promise

David Bissett '34, a likely looking newcomer, seems to have crowded W. J. Williams, '32, letterman, out of the third base assignment, for the time being, at least, due to his display of power at bat. C. M. Usui '33 is another candiate for third who may break into the lineup.

The outfield lacks outstanding candidates, and several shifts are expected before the season progresses far. Right now, two sophomores, Norman Olsen '34 and J. S. Wiley '34, along with S. M. Hessinger '32, seem to have taken over the three outfield posts, but W. H. Huskamp '33, a letterman who has slipped at the plate, may step into the lineup if he can regain his batting eye.

Purdue will play a 12-game schedule, including 10 "Big Ten" games. The complete schedule for the season follows:

April 9—At Wabash College; 11—Wabash College; 22—Indiana; 29 and 30—Minnesota.

May 3—Chicago; 11—Illinois; 14—At Indiana; 20—Michigan; 21—At Chicago; 25—At Illinois; 27—Indiana.

Stanley Cup Game Listed for Boston

MONTREAL, April 1 (AP)—Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, yesterday solved the problem of playoff dates for the final Stanley Cup series by bringing Boston into the picture as one of the home ports of the New York Rangers.

Under the rules the Rangers were entitled to play the first two games of the five-game series on home ice, but delay in starting the semifinal series between Montreal Maroons and Toronto Maple Leafs to determine the Rangers' final opponents brought about complications.

The coming of the circus to Madison Square Garden in New York made April 5 the last possible date for hockey on the Ranger ice. Delay of the semifinal series between the Maroons and Leafs until the closing game April 2 allowed too little time for the staging of two games in New York before the advent of the circus.

Calder solved the problem yesterday, however, after a conference with Canadian officials and Col. John S. Hammond, president of the Rangers, by awarding the opening game date to Madison Square Garden April 5 and the second game date to the Boston Garden April 7.

The third game will be played either in Montreal or Toronto, according to which team wins the two-game semifinal, April 9, and the fourth and fifth games, if necessary, in Canada April 12 and 14. The series is on a best three-out-of-five basis.

The Rangers won their way into the final by defeating the Canadiens in a series that closed in New York Tuesday night. The Maroons eliminated Detroit and Toronto put Chicago out of the running for the right to battle for the place against the Rangers in the final.

WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM IS BEST IN HISTORY

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP)—The American women's golf team which will compete in the approaching Anglo-American team matches at Wentworth, England, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare said in an interview today, "looks like the strongest team the United States has ever sent across the Atlantic."

Mrs. Vare, the only woman golfer ever to win five United States women's golf championships, said, "I like our chances of turning back the British women on their own soil for the first time in history."

Mrs. Vare will sail from New York on Monday with the rest of the team, which comprises Miss Helen L. Hicks, the United States champion; Miss Virginia Van Wie, Miss Maureen Orcutt, Mrs. Leona Pressler Cheney, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Miss Marion Hollins and Mrs. Harley Higbee.

PENNSYLVANIA OUTLOOK FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—With seven lettermen back this year, the prospects for a successful baseball season at the University of Pennsylvania are fairly bright. Only the strength of the pitching department remains a question. It is believed, however, that before the regular Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League campaign gets under way, the Penn nine will be fortified well enough with boxmen to win its share of games.

The seven letter winners on the squad are: Carl J. Perina '33, a catcher a year ago and now working at first base; Richard S. Dennison '32, shortstop; Robert S. Jones '33 and Harry Hendler, third basemen; Jeremiah Ford '32, right fielder, and Capt. William S. Graupner '32, center fielder. Walter T. Masters '31, James N. Peterson '31 and Alexander Ushka '31, all smart pitchers, have graduated, and their absence will be felt.

Dennison led the 1931 Penn nine in batting and much is expected from him. He will take care of the shortstop assignment. His fielding is very satisfactory, and this, together with his batting, makes him one of the most valuable men on the squad. Donald S. Kellett '34, regular second baseman for the 1931 freshman team, will play that position for the varsity. Kellett is a hard hitter and a sure fielder, and is considered one of the finest infield prospects Penn has ever had. Hendler and Jones will probably divide the work at third base. Hendler was one of the team's leading hitters in 1931. Martens will see regular duty around first. He hit .485 in the league last season.

Other infielders include: John B. Powel '34, shortstop on the freshman team last year; Jules Gustaferri '33, freshman third baseman two years ago; and Lawrence J. Sobel '32.

Captain Graupner and Ford are two outfield regulars, with the former probably in center and the latter in right. Henry K. Cressman '33, from last year's squad, and Arthur D. Baker '34, from the freshman team, are other outfielders trying for a regular assignment.

The mainstays of the pitching staff are: John L. Jackson '33, Robert G. Kelly '33, Vincent L. Harrington '32, and David L. Rosenberg '32. Jackson was the only man to get into the victory column last season, and all four boxmen worked in relief capacity. Harold A. Sked '34 and Robert H. Powell '34, pitched for the '31 freshman nine and will probably do relief work this year. John P. Powhida '33, who was the star of the 1930 freshman team, was ineligible last season.

Nicholas F. Treretola '33, regular catcher for the freshmen two years ago, is expected to do most of the receiving. He was ineligible in 1931. Treretola will be relieved by Lester Klempner '34, who comes up from the freshman nine.

The Pennsylvania varsity will play 17 games, including contests in and out of the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The opening engagement is booked for April 2 against Villanova and will be played at Franklin Field, Penn's home diamond. The first league contest is on April 16 with Cornell.

CAGE OFFICIATING IS NOT UNIFORM

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 1—Problems of securing more uniform officiating in basketball games throughout the country were tackled here today by some 200 members of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. At the meeting of the board of directors and other informal gatherings yesterday, it was agreed that the rules of the game are about right, but that officials allow themselves too much latitude in calling fouls.

"Basketball is a non-contact game," said one coach, "and the rules provide fouls for contact. When a player puts his hand upon another player, it is a foul. There is no gainsaying that. Yet there are officials who will attempt to judge, not whether the hand touched, but whether it touched lightly or heavily enough to shove the victim off balance. In some parts of the country this seems to be permitted, in others it is not."

Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the "Big Ten" Conference, led the addresses today, with district reports made by Lewis P. Andreas of Syracuse, representing the East, W. L. Lambert of Purdue, the Middle West; Adolph Rupp of Kentucky, the South, and John Bunn of Stanford, the Pacific Coast.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Boston (A.) 7, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 10, Baltimore 2 (8 innings).
Shreveport 9, Chicago (A.) 3.
Chicago (N.) 8, Pittsburgh 3.
Toronto 10, Nashville 7.
Rochester 10, Dallas 1.
Montreal 4, Memphis 3.
Omaha 8, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 11, Little Rock 6.
New York (N. L.) 10, San Francisco 2.

ROY HUDSON TO TOLEDO

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1 (AP)—Roy Hudson, former University of Michigan football captain, signed yesterday to play baseball with Toledo, Billy Evans, manager of the Cleveland Indians, announced. The Toledo club is controlled by the Cleveland team. Hudson, of Girard, Ohio, came here to train with the Indians when he became ineligible, because of poor grades, to play with Michigan. He will be stationed at first base temporarily, Evans said.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO TIED

Charlie Conacher and Trottier Score Goals to End Game at 1 to 1

STANLEY CUP SEMIFINAL
(Two Games—Total Goals)

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst
Toronto	0	1	0	1	1
Montreal	0	1	0	1	1

MONTREAL, April 1 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons and Toronto Maple Leafs played a 1-all tie last night in the first game of their semifinal series in the Stanley Cup playoffs. There was no overtime, as the two-game series is decided on a goal-total basis.

A place in the Stanley Cup finals is the stake for the series. The winner will face the New York Rangers in the final series for the world hockey championship trophy. The teams meet again at Toronto tomorrow night and play to a decision.

By holding the Maroons to a tie last night, Toronto gained something of a margin in the series. Both teams are known for doing their best on their home ice. The Leafs displayed this quality in the preliminary playoffs against Chicago, overcoming a one-goal deficit in their home game to win the round, 6 to 2.

Toronto took the lead in the first period and came close to winning the game. It was not until the third period was well under way that Montreal tied the score. Charlie Conacher, big Toronto winger, tallied for the Leafs on Reg Horner's assist. The Montreal goal was scored by Dave Trottier on a three-man play in which Nels Stewart and Babe Siebert also figured. The summary:

TORONTO	MONTREAL
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw	
	rw, Ward, Trottier, Brydson, Phillips
Primeau, Blair, Miller, c	
	c, R. Smith, Stewart, Haynes
C. Conacher, Bailey, Finnigan, Darragh, rw	
	lw, Northcott, Siebert, Trottier
Horner, Levinsky, Robertson, ld	
	rd, Wilcox, Starr
Clancy, Day, rd	ld, L. Conacher, McVicar
Chabot, g	g, Walsh

Score—Toronto 1, Montreal 1. Goals—C. Conacher for Toronto; Trottier for Montreal. Assists—Horner for Toronto; Siebert, Stewart for Montreal. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FOUR CAGE TEAMS STILL UNDEFEATED

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 1 (AP)—Four teams remained undefeated last night in the first round of play in the tenth annual international Y. M. C. A. basketball tournament here. Two more games yet remain to be played to complete the round.

Oak Park, Ill., won an easy victory over Warren, Ohio, 62 to 24 in the opening game. Buffalo held the pace by administering a 50 to 36 defeat to Greensburg, Ind.

In last night's pair of games, Young

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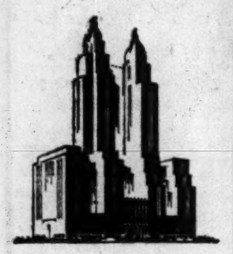

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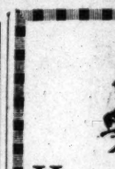

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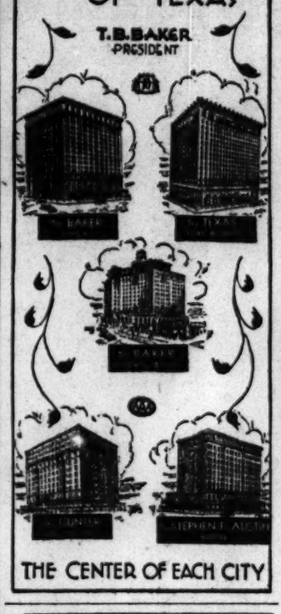

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FREE PARKING SPACE
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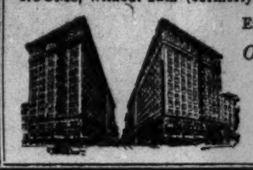

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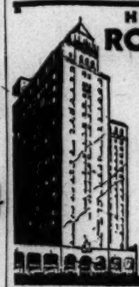

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ANOTHER DAY OF DECLINING STOCK PRICES

Movement Reflects Uncertain Sentiment of the Traders

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Although stocks commanding the largest loan premiums held firmly, selling of rails and utilities depressed the general stock list today, and the close was heavy.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Westinghouse, resisting the trend, showed small net gains, but there were losses of about 5 in Norfolk & Western and Delaware & Hudson, and of 2 to 3 in Northern Pacific, North American, Standard Gas and Eastman.

Santa Fe, Lackawanna, New York Central and Southern Pacific dropped a point or more.

Transactions approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Banking and brokerage quarters were inclined to the opinion that it would take something unusual in the way of good news to help the market very much while the federal tax uncertainty still hangs over it. But important financial quarters continued to urge that the budget must be balanced at all costs.

United States Treasury estimates indicating that the House bill is still rather far short of meeting the requirements found considerable support in Wall Street. For instance, brokers estimate that the tax on stock transfers, based on the recent volume of trading, would produce little more than $30,000,000 of revenue, rather than the $75,000,000 claimed for it.

Stock brokers were mostly inclined to look for a protracted period of quiet markets. There was much talk of closing up of branch offices, consolidating wire systems and effecting other economies. Some also expressed the opinion that extending the income taxes to dividends would divert investment buying from stocks to tax-exempt bonds.

While Wall Street was feeling depressed over so many things, there was little in the day's business and trade news to brighten the outlook, although the weekly mercantile reviews said that the warmer weather had quickened retail movement of spring merchandise, and some quarters were optimistic over the prospects of the intensive automobile sales campaigns which are now starting.

Quiet and somewhat irregular trading prevailed in the bond market today.

The United States Government list, for the fourth consecutive day, paid little or no attention to the trend of domestic mortgages and most or the Libertys and Treasurys advanced fractionally.

The railroad departme t was in an uncertain state after its discouraging performance in the previous session. Missouri Pacific loans came back with moderate rallies. A few of the Baltimore & Ohio mortgages also regained small portions of their losses. Firmness was shown by Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, St. Paul 5s, and Allegheny Corporation 5s. Nickel Plate 6s, however, continued soft.

The utilities, as a whole, were heavy. Declines were registered in some bonds of American Telephone, Cincinnati Gas & Electric, Colorado Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison, Kansas Gas & Electric and Utility Power & Light. The industrials were mixed. Kreuger & Toll 5s relapsed, but International Match 5s firmed.

Stock Trading Faces Heavier Transfer Tax

Approval in the House of Representatives by the rousing vote of 207 to 39 of the ¼ to 1 per cent stock transfer tax indicates that stock traders are probably facing a substantial increase in trading charges. The tax calls for a levy of ¼ of 1 per cent on the selling price of the stock with a minimum tax of 4 cents a share. The present federal tax is 2 cents a share on $100 or no par stock.

Thus, stocks selling at $16, or below, will, if the new proposal becomes law, pay the minimum federal tax of 4 cents a share and stocks selling above $16 will pay ¼ of 1 per cent of the selling price. The higher the price of the stock the greater will be the increase in the tax. It is proposed to keep the increase effective until July 1, 1934, during which period the present 2 cent tax will be inoperative, but it will be reinstated on July 1, 1934.

As an example of the operation of the proposed new tax, American Telephone, selling at around $110 a share, may be cited. A purchase and sale of 100 shares, or what is known in the parlance of the street as a "round trip," at present involves a $50 commission charge, a $4 tax to the State of New York and $2 tax to the Federal Government, or a total of $56. This of course assumes execution of the orders on the New York exchange.

If the orders were executed on the Boston Stock Exchange and the stock transferred in Boston there would be no tax to the State of New York; only the $2 federal tax and $2 State of Massachusetts tax Under the tax approved by the House Thursday the "round trip" overhead on 100 shares of American Telephone would be $81.50, consisting of $50 commission, $27.50 federal tax and $4 New York state tax.

If, instead of a round lot, an odd lot of say, 50 shares were bought and sold in addition to half the overhead of 100 shares, viz.—$40.75, there would be a ¼ point differential each way, or $25, making the total "round trip" cost for 50 shares $65.75, or $1.31 a share. To carry the example a step further, assume a purchase and sale of five shares of American Telephone.

This would call for a $3 minimum commission each way, or $6, ¼ point each way on execution of orders, or $2.50, 20 cents tax in New York State and $1.38 to the Federal Government, a total of $10.08 for the five share "round trip" or more than $2 per share.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
9¼	3		Abitibi pf	100	6	6	6	6¼	
34	13	1½	Abraham & Str	200	16	15	15	15	
4¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	1400	4¼	3½	3½	4½	
30⅝	20	2	Adams Millis	200	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	
16½	13¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1700	13⅝	11	11⅜	12⅛	
62½	46	4½§	Air Reduction	5300	51	49¼	49¾	50¾	
16⅜	11⅞	.80	Alaska-Juneau	5700	13½	14⅜	15	15	
3¼	1⅛	..	Allegheny Corp	1500	1⅛	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	3⅛	..	Allegh pf ww X1	300	3½	2½	2½	..	
87½	62¾	.60	Allied Chem	16300	75½	71⅛	73	74½	
13⅝	10½	.50	Alls Chalmers	1500	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9¾	
10	2	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14¾	12	2	Amerada	1100	12⅜	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	
7⅞	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	500	11¾	11¼	11¼	..	
90	78½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	85	84	84	88	
72⅞	54½	5§	Am Can	21100	62¼	60⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
8¾	6	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	6⅞	6	6¼	6½	
38⅝	25	7	Am Car & F pf	100	27½	25⅞	25⅞	26	
6	3	..	Am Chain	100	4	4	4	..	
37¾	29	3§	Am Chicle	300	31½	29	29	30	
11	..	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	10	9½	9⅝	9⅝
10½	6	..	Am European	400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅞	
9¼	4⅛	..	Am & For Pw	2700	4¼	4	4	4¼	
32	15	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	18⅝	13½	16½	16⅝	
38⅛	15¼	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	18½	16½	16½	16⅝	
17¼	8½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
6	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
8½	5	..	Am International	2100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6	
44⅝	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	40	38½	38½	41	
6⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	1200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
33	29⅜	3	Am News	100	28	28	28	..	
16⅛	11⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	5300	9½	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	
58	35	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	32½	31	32½	31	
49¾	32	5	Am P&L pf A	100	27	26⅜	26⅜	28½	
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	5400	5⅝	5	5	5¼	
124	101	7	Am Radiator pf	20	100	100	100	..	
4	..	½	..	Am Republics	100	¾	¾	¾	
13	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
29¼	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22¼	22¼	22⅜	22¼	
85	53	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	53	53	53	53¼	
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
36⅜	23¼	2½¶	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	34¼	
38¼	21⅜	4	Am Sugar Ref	200	20⅜	20	20	20⅜	
88½	64	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	64	64	64	69	
137⅜	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	51500	112¼	109⅞	111	110¼	
70	25⅛	..	Am Type F pf	50	21	20⅜	20⅜	21¼	
34½	24⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1100	26¾	25⅞	26	26½	
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	24⅞	
4	½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	½	½	½	..	
3⅜	½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2¾	2½	2½	..	
12⅜	6	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅜	
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	100	3	4¾	4¾	..	
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	13½	13½	13½	..	
74	70	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	..	
12	9½	1	Archer Daniels	1000	9½	9	9	21	
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	39	
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	..	Armour Ill B	2400	⅝	½	½	¾	
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅜	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1½	1½	1½	1¾	
8¼	4⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	
94	64	6	Atchison T&SF	4100	64⅝	62	62	63½	
41½	18	4	Atl Coast Line	400	20¼	19	20	18½	
15½	15	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	14¾	14½	14½	..	
12⅞	8½	1	Atl Refining	1600	11½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
71⅞	71⅞	4§	Auburn Auto	22100	71¼	65	66½	72⅝	
⅞	½	..	Auto Sales	500	¼	¼	¼	½	
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	700	5⅜	5	5	5⅜	
28½	16½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	17⅝	17	17	17⅞	
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	13⅝	12¾	12¾	13⅛	
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18½	
24½	17	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	20	17	20	..	
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
43½	23½	4	Beatrice Cream	2100	24	23½	23½	23½	
95	78	7	Beatrice Cr pf	700	79	78	79	79	
18¾	7¾	.60	Bendix Aviation	11100	9⅝	7¾	8¼	8½	
24⅞	18½	2	Best & Co	2100	19½	18⅛	18⅞	19¼	
24⅞	15⅛	7	Bethlehem Steel	8400	17¼	16½	16⅞	17⅝	
74	44⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	400	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	45	
13½	13	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	13	13	13	..	
22¼	13	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	13¼	13	13	13¾	
51¼	48	5§	Bon Ami A	100	48	48	48	..	
43⅛	34¾	3§	Borden	2400	38⅞	37⅛	37½	37⅝	
12⅝	7	1	Borg Warner	3200	8	7	7	7¾	
11½	7⅛	..	Briggs Mfg	700	9	8¾	9	9	
50¼	30¼	4	*Brooklyn Man T	4300	44¼	42	42¼	43⅝	
89½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	77	76½	77	78	
3	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	200	2	2	2	..	
2	1	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	
8½	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6⅛	6⅛	6½	..	
2¾	1¼	..	Budd Mfg	1100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1½	
4½	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2¼	2	2	2½	
7⅝	3⅜	..	Bullard	200	5	4½	4½	..	
2⅞	1⅛	..	Burns Bros A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	1100	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾	
85	72	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	81	80	80	..	
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	100	¾	¾	¾	..	
4⅜	3⅛	..	Butterick	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..	
19	10½	..	Byers	1700	13	11⅛	11⅜	12	

—C—

11⅞	8½	..	Calif Packing	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..	
4	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2	
13½	10	1.20	*Canada Dry	400	10½	10	10	10½	
20⅜	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6800	14½	12⅞	13¼	14¼	
18¾	11	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	13½	13½	13½	..	
43⅜	26½	..	Case Thresh	15100	33¾	32⅛	32½	32⅝	
75	41½	7	Case Thresh pf	10	52	52	52	..	
15	7¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	2100	8½	7¾	7¾	8½	
12½	11	1½	Central Aguirre	200	11	11	11	11	
15	7	..	Cerro de Pasco	2500	8¾	7	7	8¼	
3⅜	2½	..	Certain-Teed	100	2½	2	2	2¾	
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6	6	6	6¼	
20⅜	12⅛	3	Chesapeake Corp	2400	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	12¾	
31¼	17⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	11500	18¼	17½	17⅝	18⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..	
15½	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	9	7½	7⅝	8	
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	2	2	2	2	
5¼	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	300	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	2¾	
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N'western	1900	6½	6	6	10¼	
31	14	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	14	14	14	..	
6¾	3	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3	3	3	..	
17⅞	5¼	..	Chi Pneu Tr pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	6	
16⅜	5½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	7¼	5½	6	7½	
24½	11	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	11¾	11	11	12	
8½	6⅛	.64	Chi RI&P 7%	100	13	13	13	13½	
9	..	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8	8	8	..	
7½	3	..	Childs Company	200	3	3	3	..	
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	9700	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	
28½	24	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	500	24⅜	24	24⅜	24¾	
2½	⅝	..	City Stores	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
8⅝	8	..	Clark Equipment	200	8	8	8	8	
31½	24¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	900	27¾	26	26	27¼	
95	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	90	90	90	97¼	
10⅜	7	..	Collins & Aikman	500	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7¾	
16½	11⅛	1½	Columbia Gas	9200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	69	69	69	70	
41⅞	27¾	3	Columbian Carb	3600	30⅞	27¾	28	29¾	
7⅛	6½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	6½	6½	6½	6½	
11	8½	1	Comm Credit	1500	8½	8¼	8¼	8½	
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	64½	64½	64½	..	
20¾	16⅛	2	Comm Cred pf B	80	17	17	17	..	
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	19⅛	19	19½	18⅞	
1⅛	½	..	Comm I Tr war	500	½	½	½	..	
10⅛	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	5600	7⅝	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
4⅞	3⅛	.30	Comwlth & So	21300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	
68½	50½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	54½	54	54	53½	
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1500	9	8⅞	8⅞	9	
5⅜	2⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
11½	8¾	..	Consol Film l pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
68⅜	54½	4	Consol Gas	17200	58⅞	57½	57½	58½	
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	400	91	90¾	91	..	
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9	
6¼	5⅞	..	Con Oil	4800	6¼	5⅞	6	..	
⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	1200	¼	¼	¼	¼	
92	92	..	Cons Oil pf	300	92	92	92	..	
2½	1½	..	Container A	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
7	3⅝	..	Cont Baking A	800	4	3⅝	4	4	
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
47¾	40	8	Cont Baking pf	200	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	40	
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2700	36	34⅞	35	34⅞	
4¾	3⅜	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	2100	19¼	19	19	19⅜	
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1	1	1	1	
7	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	3200	6	5¾	6	6	
¾	⅝	..	Cont Shares	1900	½	½	½	½	
47⅞	37	3	Corn Products	1900	41¾	40⅜	40⅞	41	
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	200	3	3	3	3	
23	19¾	2¶	Cream of Wheat	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20½	
15⅝	12	1.20	Crown Cork&S	200	12	12	12	..	
49⅞	34	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	34	34	34	..	
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1	1	1	1	
8½	6	..	Cuban Am Sug pf	200	6	6	6	6	
½	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	400	¼	¼	¼	..	
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33	
31	20½	2	Curtis Publishing	1100	22	20½	20½	20½	
3¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4700	1⅜	1½	1½	1¼	
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3600	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
90	70¼	7	Cushman 7%	50	85	84	84	85	

—D—

5½	3	..	Davison-Chem	1700	3½	3	3	3	
15¼	9¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	40	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼	
89½	65	9	Del & Hudson	500	68	65	65	69¾	
28¾	15½	..	Del Lack & W	400	16⅛	15¼	15¾	17	
122	97½	8	Detroit Edison	200	98	97½	97½	98½	
15⅞	12½	1	Diamond Match	1600	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¾	
24⅛	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	200	24	24	24	..	
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	900	9	9¼	9½	9¾	
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	
23	17¼	3½	Dresser A	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18	
12½	8	2	Dresser B	100	8½	8½	8½	9	
59¾	44	4	Du Pont de Nem	27600	45¾	44	44⅛	45⅜	
105	98	6	Du Pont deb	200	103¾	102	102	..	
5¼	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	3	3	3	..	

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastern Kodak	9600	73	69½	70¼	73	
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5⅞	5⅞	5	6	
12½	4½	..	Elfingon S pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
32¾	19⅝	4	Elec Auto-Lite	12700	21	19⅝	20	20¼	
2½	1¾	..	Elec Boat	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	3½	2⅞	3	3½	
15⅜	7⅝	1	Elec Pow & Lt	9700	8¾	7¾	8⅛	7⅞	
64	29	7	Elec Pow & L pf	900	31½	29⅛	29⅛	29	
55½	26	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	28¼	26	26	28	
33¼	24⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	700	25	24¾	25	25	
36⅛	25⅛	3	Endicott Johnson	100	28	28	28	..	
107¼	100½	7	Endicott John pf	100	102	102	104½	104½	
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Big	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18	
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	500	6½	6	6	6½	
7¼	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	

—F—

3¼	1½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	500	21	21	21	21¼	
8½	6¼	.64	Fifth Ave. Bus	70	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
94	86	6½	Filene'spf	10	86	86	86	89	
15¾	12	1	Firestone T & R	900	12	12	12	12	
59½	50	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	51	50	50	51	
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	1900	49	47½	47½	48¾	
10	7¾	..	Florsheim Shoe	100	7½	7½	7½	..	
19	7	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	7¾	7	7⅜	7⅝	
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	17¾	17½	17½	18	
4½	2¾	..	Foundation	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Fox Film A	1400	3¼	3	3	3½	
19½	15½	2	Freeport Texas	900	16⅞	16	16	16⅝	

—G—

17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	30	11	11	11	..	
3⅜	2⅜	..	GenAm Inv	900	2½	2½	2½	..	
61	49	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	49	49	49	..	
35¾	27½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	3700	29¼	27½	28	29	
14½	10¼	1	Gen Asphalt	1100	11	10¼	10⅝	10⅞	
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	700	16	15⅝	15⅝	16	
105¾	97	8	Gen Baking pf	20	104	103	103	..	
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	100	2	2	2	2½	
5½	3¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..	
16½	11½	..	Gen Cable pf	10	12	12	12	12	
26½	17½	1	Gen Elec	28700	17¾	17⅛	17¼	17½	
11¼	10⅞	.90	Gen Elec Sp	1900	11	11	11	10⅞	
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	2300	35¼	34½	34⅝	34½	
2⅜	1½	6	Gen Gas & E A	600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
37	31⅝	3	Gen Mills	300	32¾	32¼	32¼	33	
14⅛	15	2	Gen Motors	89700	15⅝	15	15⅛	15⅝	
87¼	77¼	5*	Gen Motors 5% pf	800	80	77¼	77½	85⅝	
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	900	3	3	3	3	
28⅝	17½	3	Gen Ry Signal	800	19½	17½	17½	19⅝	
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	200	¾	¾	¾	..	
16½	13¼	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	14	13¾	13¾	14¼	
1⅜	⅝	..	Gen Thea Equip	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
34½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	8900	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	19¼	
48⅛	36	5*	Gillette S R pf	300	42¾	41¼	41¼	..	
7	4⅜	..	Glidden	1400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅜	10	1.60	Gold Dust	3900	16⅝	15¼	15½	16⅜	
8⅝	3	..	Goodrich	400	3½	3½	3½	3½	
17	12½	..	Goodrich pf	700	13¾	13½	13½	..	
18⅜	10⅝	..	Goodyear	6200	11⅛	10½	10⅝	11⅜	
61	40½	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	44	40½	40¾	44	
9⅛	6¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	9½	9¼	9¼	..	
4⅛	2	..	Graham Paige	2900	2½	2	2	2½	
7¾	4¼	..	Granby	1200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
5⅜	3¼	..	Grand-Sil Stores	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¾	6⅝	..	Grand Union	600	7½	7	7	7	
30¼	25	1	Grant (WT)	400	25½	25	.25½	25	
4⅛	2¾	..	Great Nor pf	1900	13⅜	12¾	13¼	13⅜	
13¼	10½	2	Great Nor Ore	400	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	..	
6¼	4	..	Great West Sug	2600	4½	4¼	4¼	4½	
80	68½	7	Great W Sug pf	30	68	67¼	67¼	67½	
1⅛	⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	1	⅞	⅞	1	

—H—

27½	26	1¾	Hack W pf A	20

MOST SECTIONS OF LIVESTOCK MARKET LOWER

Steers and Yearlings Sell Off and Hogs Also Close Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—Fed steers and yearlings sold off at the Union Stock Yards early in the week and then came back rather strong, all offerings with weight closing steady, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs also started the week aggressively, but trailed off to finish the period 15-25 cents lower despite moderate upturns on the late rounds. Lambs took a spurt early, but could not stand the strain, week-end prices being steady to 25 cents higher for the week.

Light steers topped at $8.15, the best heavies stopped at $8.10, these prices being with one or two exceptions the lowest peak values in years. After selling up to $4.60, the top on hogs dropped to $4.35, and closed at $4.40. On the early run away fat lambs sold up to $7.40, compared with $7.10 a week earlier. The closing top, however, was

Market Is Quiet

Despite the late improvement in the fat cattle market, there was not much of an undertone in the trade all week long. Dressed beef prices continued very sluggish with the result that light steers and yearlings which predominated, sold slowly and by all odds gathered least of the late improvement. In fact, heavy steers, kinds scaling over 1200 pounds, were about the only descriptions that finished the week measurably higher, and this improvement was due solely to scarcity on the one hand and moderately increased shipper demand on the other.

Most weighty bullocks found little difficulty in bringing $6.50-$7.50, but only choice offerings made $8 or better. Most light steers, and this took in the bulk of light and long yearlings, sold at $5.25-$6.75, most of these light cattle going at a discount of 25-50 cents under comparable grade weighty offerings. Light mixed yearlings at $7.50 were of choice baby beef type.

Best heifer yearlings stopped at $6.65, bulk of the latter class turning at $5.25-$5.75. Common and medium light heifer and mixed yearlings along with other she-stock sold off 25-50 cents, mostly 25 cents. Bulls weakened 15-25 cents and dealers uncovered a new low, with strictly choice kinds at $6 and medium lights at $4-$4.50.

Hogs Are Lower

The down-turn in hogs came in the face of smallest recipts of the season. But outside demand was very narrow, meager buying on outside and local account being a reflection of sluggish and unevenly lower fresh pork prices.

Medium weight and weighty butchers comprised a big share of the run, light lights and sows continuing very scarce. Late bulk 170-210 pound averages $4.25 to $4.40; 260-300 pounds $3.95 to $4.10; 310-350 pounds $3.85 to $3.95; packing sows $3.35 to $3.75.

Bulk good and choice wooled lambs sold at $6.75 to $7 late in week, best clippers going at $6.40. Post Easter trade on native springers were unevenly lower respite small receipts, kinds at $8 to $9, this week being similar to $10 to $11.50 offerings a week earlier.

James A. Farrell Fifty Years In Steel Business

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—James A. Farrell, veteran steel master and president of the United States Steel Corporation, came down to his office today, and was greeted by his secretary with:

"Congratulations, sir."

"What for?" asked the official, as he dived head first into a huge pile of correspondence.

"Well," replied the secretary, "today is the fiftieth anniversary of your connection with the Steel Corporation or its predecessors."

"Can that be?" queried the head of the country's largest industrial organization. "How time flies."

Mr. Farrell also was elected to the presidency of the corporation 21 years ago, so the anniversary proved to be a sort of double one. He was formerly head of the United States Steel Products Company, a subsidiary.

He will retire from his position at the annual meeting of stockholders April 18, having reached the retirement age of 70 years.

He is still hale and hearty and his hobby is the sea. It has been reported that when he steps out of the presidency of "Big Steel" he will take a long voyage on a favorite sailing clipper that he owns. In May, however, he will attend the meeting of the Foreign Trade Council in Honolulu. He is chairman of the council.

DIVIDENDS

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record of the same date.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, payable April 21 to stock of record April 7.

Tung-Sol Lamp Works declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Eureka Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

EXPOSE OF STOCK SWINDLING

In the last decade the American people have been mulcted of hundreds of millions of dollars every year by stock swindlers. It is perhaps to be expected that with an investment public numbering more than 15,000,000, unscrupulous men have found a fertile field in which to garner a livelihood by illegitimate means. A book exposing the methods by which racketeers have subverted the modern stock-selling system to their own base uses has just been published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. The authors, Watson Washburn and Edmund S. De Long, are well qualified to uncover the methods by which worthless stocks are sold, both having been associated with the Bureau of Securities, New York, one of the most effective agencies in the world for combating security swindlers. This volume of 315 pages also deals with questionable methods in use by some members of the New York Stock Exchange and discusses available remedies.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	84¾	83½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	17	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	19	18
Aleghany Corp 5s '50	17½	16½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	79½	78¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32½	31½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67	66
Amer Inter 5½s '49	68	66
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	53	53
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	3½	3½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85	85
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101⅞	101¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103	101⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¾	101
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98¼	97¾
Amer T&T 5s 65	98⅝	97¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¾	102
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90	90
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	8½	8½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¼	76½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67¼	66¾
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	57	57
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stamped	80	79½
Atch T&SF 4s '95	85½	85¼
Atch T&SF 4s '09	83	83
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	88	88
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	59	59
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	38	38
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	74	74
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	42	40
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	55	54½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	70¼	70¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88¾	88¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	53	52¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	60	60
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	60	60
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102½	102
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75½	75½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95¾	95¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91¾	91
Boston & Maoine 5s '67	68¾	68¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	12½	12½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	87	86¼
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	108	108
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104½	104½
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	94	94
Bur Cr N	89¾	89¾
By Products Coke 5½s '48	80	80
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	60	55
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	7	7
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83¾	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86½	86
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86	85¾
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	61½	60½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	71½
Can Pacific 5s' 54	75½	75½
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	77½	77½
Can Pacific 5s '60	75½	75
Cen Steel 8s 8s '41	89	89
Certainteed 5½s '48	35	34
Ches Corp 5s '47	54¼	52
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86½	86
Ches & O 4½s B	100¼	100¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	86½	86
Chicago & East Ill 5s '52	10¼	10¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	47	46½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	37¾	37
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '22 ct	65½	65½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s	7	6
Chicago &NW 4½s 2037	34¾	34¾
Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49	22	20½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	33	33
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	81½	81½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	66	66
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	51	48½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	43½	42
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	27	26½
Chicago Ter Rau & SE 5s '60	40	40
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	90¼	90¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	100
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	98	98
Chile Copper 5s '47	70	70
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	37½	37
Cin Un T Sa rct	88½	88½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97	97
Colonial Oil 6s '38	61¼	60
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	34¾	34¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	76	76
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79	79
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	76½	76
Com Credit Co 6s '34	91	91
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Conn Ry & Lt Co 4½s	88	88
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	92¾	92¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	19½	19½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	93½	93½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	103½
Container Corp 6s ct '43	101¾	101¾
Container Corp 6s '46	11¾	11¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	30½	30¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	74	74
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	2	2
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	24½	24
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	34¾	34
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	101	101
Del & Hudson 1st 5s '37	80½	80
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	92¼	92¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	19	19
Detroit Ed 5s '49	91	90½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99¾	99¾
Dodge Bros af 6s '40	100¼	99¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	77½	77½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	86	86
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	95¾	95
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	59¾	59
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	39	39
Erie RR ref 5s '67	39	39
Erie RR gen lien	30½	29½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	50	50
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	31	29¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74 A ct	75	75
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	5½	5
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	95	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	46	45½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101¼	101
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	100¼	100¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	52	51
Goodrich 6s '45	3½	3½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	45	44½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76	75¼
Gothim & Hos '36	70	70
Gould Coupler 6s '40	80	80
Grand Tk Rr Can 6s '36	24	24
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95¼	95¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	98¼	98¼
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	89	88
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	6¾	6¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	10	10
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	55	55
Hudson & Man adj 1n 5s '57	100	100
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	55¾	55½
Humble Oil 5s '37	80¾	80
Humble Oil 5½s '32	98¼	98
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	100¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	102	102
Ill Central 6½s '36	36½	35½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	65½	65
Ill Central CStL&NO A '63	39	39
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	40	40
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	97½	97
Interlake Iron Co 5s	78	78
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44½	41
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	42½	41¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	22½	21
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	21½	20¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	53¾	52½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	53
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	36	34½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72¾	72½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	58¼	58
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	26	26
Int Paper 6s '55	48½	48½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	28	28
Int Rys Cen Am s '41	31	31
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	32½	32½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	22½	22½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	32	30
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35¾	35
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	33¼	32
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	95¼	95
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	60½	60
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	82¾	82¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	80½	80½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	89	89
L'Autaro 6s '54	65	65
Loew's Inc 6s '41	9½	9
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85¼	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	81	81
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	38¾	38¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97½	97½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22	21
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	36¼	35
Meade 6s '45 ww	92	91¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	49¾	49
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	84½	84½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93½	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '57	93¾	93¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88¾	88¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88	88
Min StU & SSM 5½s '78	44¼	44
Mo P & T 1st 4s '90	60	55
Mo P & T adj 5s A '67	73¼	72½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39½	39½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s '65	21¾	20
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	37½	37
Mo Pacific 5s B '78	38	37
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	37¾	37½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	38	37
Mo Pac 5s F '65	37¾	36½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	21½	19½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	12½	11
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	15	15
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	92	92
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	74¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	72½	72½
Nat Steel 5s	93½	92¾
Newberry 5½s	76¾	76¼
New Eng T&T 5½s B '61	75	75
New Eng T&T 5s '52	97½	97½
N O T & M 5s B '54	102	102
N O T & M 5½s '54	30	28
N O T & M 5s C	32	32
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	30½	30½
NYC&HR 4s '42	88	88
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s 2013	81¼	81¼
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	64¾	64
NY Chi ⅝ StL 5½s '98	68¼	68¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	31	30
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	51
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	53¾	53¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	109½	109½
NY NH&H cib 6s '48	92¼	92¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	93	92¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	87	85
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	53	52¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	43¾	43¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	95	95
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103½
NY Steam 5½s '78	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	60	60
Niag Share 5½s '50	99½	99
Norf & W con 4s '96	85	85
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	91	87½
North Am Co 5s '61	89	83½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83	81
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85	81
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	55	54
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	76	75
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	80½	80½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	103½	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	78½	78½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Paramount Public 5½s '50	40	40
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	44½	44
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	13	10½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41½	41½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84½	83¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	73½	72
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83¼	83¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	84¼	84
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	97¾	97¼
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	33	33
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	56	56
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	81	81
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89¾	89¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	67	66½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	41	39
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	85	85
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	53½	53½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21¼	20½
Pub Svc E&G 4s '71	91	91
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97¼	96¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96	96
Remington Arms af 6s '37	74½	74½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	43½	43½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	56	54
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	13¼	13¼
do cts	13¼	12¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	99	99
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	41	40
St Joseph & GI 4s '47	77	77
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	23	23
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	17½	17½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	77	77¾
StP M&M con 6s '33	99¾	99¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	97¾	97¾
Seabd A L 6s ct	4¼	4¼
Shell Pipe 6s '52	64	62
Shell Union 5s '47	62	61½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62	61½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	35¾	35¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88	87¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	92¼	92
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	93¾	93¾
Smith A O 6½s '52	60	60
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	101½	101½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	84¾	83½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	75	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	62	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	59	59
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	54½	54½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	38
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91¼	91¼
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	72½	72½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	76½
Texas Corp 5s '44	45	45
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	32¾	32¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	91¼	91
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	91
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91	91
United Fruit 4½s '60	34	34
US Rubber Co 5s '47	34½	34½
Util Pow &Lt 5s '50 ww	27	27
Util Pow &Lt 5½s '47	29½	29½
Virginia Mid 5s '36	90	90
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86
Virginia Ry &Power 5s '34	99¾	99¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	71	71
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	19	19
Warren Bros 5s '41	24	24
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	33	33
West Shore 4s 2361	100¼	100
Western Electric 5s '44	69	69
Western Maryland 4s '52	97¾	97¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	54½	54½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	63	63
Western Union 5s '60	80¼	80¼
Westinghouse Elec 5s '51	2⅛	2⅛
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	88	88
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	66

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Apr 1	M31
3½s '47	100.2	100.	100	100
1st 4¼s '47	100.8	100.7	100.8	101
4th 4¼s '38	100.24	100.20	100.23	100.22
4th 4¼s reg	100.19	100.19	100.19	100.19
US 3s '55	89.4	88.30	89.4	89
US 3½s '49	91.4	90.28	90.28	90.5
US 3½s '43 March	94.30	94.24	94.24	94.23
US 3½s '43 June	95.4	94.31	95.4	95.4
US 4s '44	97.13	97.10	97.10	97.18
US 4s '54	97.15	97.14	97.15	97.9
US 4¼s '52	100.13	100.6	100.11	100.6
	103.2	102.31	103.	103.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	34¼	33½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	80	80	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	52¾	52½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	51¾	51¾	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	53¼	53¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52½	52½	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52¼	52¼	
Australia 4½s '56	52¼	52¼	
Australia 5s '55	55½	55¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60½	60½	
Austria (Upper) 7s '43	52	52	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	38¼	38¼	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	85½	85½	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	92	92	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98¼	97¾	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	99	98¾	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	26	24	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	32¼	31½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	29½	29¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	5	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	23	22¾	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23¼	23½	
Brazil 6½s '57	24¾	24¾	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	27¼	26¾	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23¼	22¼	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30	29½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78¾	78¾	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93¾	93	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15	14½	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	26½	26¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12	12	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12½	12	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12¼	12¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12	12	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	9	9	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34	34	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '57	26½	26½	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	27	27	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20	20	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	23	23	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23¾	23¾	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23¾	23½	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	30½	30½	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	3	3	
Cuba (Rep) 5s '(04) '44	35½	35½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s '45	90¾	90¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	39	39	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	75	75	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	98	98	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92	92	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	86½	86½	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	61	61	
Dutch El af 6s '62	69½	69½	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	84	84	
Fiat 7s '46 war	35½	35½	
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	80¾	80¾	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	51½	51½	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	51½	51½	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	55	55	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	83½	83½	
German 7s '49	117½	117½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	58½	58½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	35½	35½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	34½	34½	
Germ Con Agr 5½s '58 rcts	24	24	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	41¾	41¾	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	39¾	39	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	32	32	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	50¼	50¼	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	22½	22½	
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	92	92	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	72¾	82	
Italy (King) 7s '51	90½	90	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	44	44	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '65	59½	59¼	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	68½	68½	
Karstadt 6s '43	36¾	36¾	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	19½	18½	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	17¼	16¼	
Medellin 6½s '54	68½	68½	
Meridionale El 7s '57	11	11	
Mexico 4s small A '4	83	83	
New South Wales 5s '57	4	4	
New South Wales 5s '58	55¾	55¼	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	55¾	54¼	
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101¼	100½	
Norway (King) 6s '43	70½	70½	
Norway (King) 6s '44	81½	81	
Norway (King) 6s '52	82¼	82¼	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	79½	79½	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	63¼	62¾	
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	100½	100½	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	86	86	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5¾	5¾	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	6	6	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	58¾	58¼	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	57	57	
Prague (City) 7½s '52	89½	89½	
Prussia 6½s '51	93	93	
Prussia 6s '52	36½	36½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	32¾	32¾	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	32	30¾	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	11¾	11¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	9	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '57	10	10	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	11½	11	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	72	71¾	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	67½	67½	
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	11¼	11¼	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10¼	10	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	60	60	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	30¾	20¾	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	28	28	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	36½	34½	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	44	44	
Siemens 6½s '51	43	43¼	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	45	43½	
Sydney 5½s '55	43	43¼	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	46	46	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	83¾	83	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	102½	102½	
Tokio Elec Pow 7s '55	98¼	98¼	
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	54½	54	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	43½	43½	

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Adisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific edit of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate cents a line. Minimum space four lines. Minimum space four lines in application blank and two letters of ence are required from those who adve under most of these headings. Write call for detailed information.

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TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

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DINNER . . . 5:30 to 7:30
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Will give your Washable Rugs a needed Spring Freshening.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Hats seem to resolve themselves into two general types:—Brimmed models or Berets. The former are unusually becoming this season—introducing the narrow roll brim which can be adapted to most any contour. For those who desire the tailored hat, we offer the fresh, crisp bows or flat feather trim, while for others who wish a more dressy type, we suggest the "FLOWER INFLUENCE."
These hats made in a variety of straws, shiny or dull, in all Spring shades, whether self tone or with a contrast:—make them most "INDIVIDUAL."
5.00—7.50—10.00
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Call on us and let us explain about the new REALISTIC Permanent.

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800 MAIN STREET

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Lower Priced Than Ever
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Successor to "RUBLEE'S"
Pen and Pencil Sets
Magnifying Glasses
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We can supply you with
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Special Baby Milk
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THE STORE UNUSUAL
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Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

A FULL LINE OF
BOYS' SHOES
for school or dress
at popular prices.
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The kind you will delight to wear
F. H. Lane Company
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Flowers for all occasions
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New Prices
Lowest since 1917
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Small accounts as well as the larger ones are cordially solicited.

Patchwork Pieces 12½c lb.
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Mail orders promptly filled.
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We'll make them look like new.
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ESTHER R. WARING, Prop.
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APLETS
Cards for Mother's Day, May 8
The SPECIALTY SHOP
254 MAPLE ST. *Opp. Hotel Nonotuck*

Crepe de Chine Underwear
Bias Cut Slips, Dance Sets, Panties
Very Special, $1.00, $2.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

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"THE CHEWY KIND"
40c a pound
JUNKINS, *the Candy Maker*
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100% Camel Hair Coats
Lightweight, Yet Snugly Warm
$19.75
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From a Sandwich to a Meal
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Shoe Calf, Pin Morocco, Genuine Seal
VARIOUS STYLES
Regularly $3 and $5
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MASSACHUSETTS

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$10.75
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ARTHUR LONVAL'S
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$5 $6
Our New Spring Styles Have Arrived
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1 to 12
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JACKSON'S
Call Malden 0163 for Service
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Yard Goods are on display now
The JONES STORES
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We carry a complete line of fuels.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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"The Proof of the Pudding Is the Eating Thereof"
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TRY ONE TON and let it prove it
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$5 and $6 Only
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Sizes 10 to 14
$5.00 is the price!
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Bonnie Wee Beauty Shop, *same address*
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"A good place to buy good clothes"

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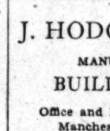

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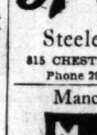

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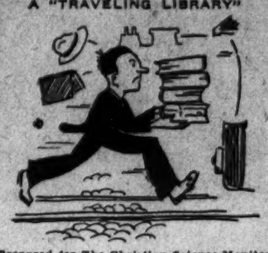
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

A "TRAVELING LIBRARY"



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Munich, Germany, has a real circulating library, inasmuch as it is a tram-car outfitted as a library which runs about serving the literary needs of the community.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Blew, blue, new, Timæus, Bartimæus (Miss H. A. P.)—The first two are sounded alike, *bloo*. Don't strain for the long *u* sound, as it is not required.

In the third the long *u* is necessary, *nu* (not *noo*).

The fourth is sounded *Ti-me'-us* (long *i* and *e*, *u* as in circus).

The last is *Bahr-tih-me'-us* (*a* as in arm, *i* short, *e* long, *u* as in circus; secondary stress on first syllable).

Veriest (Mrs. C. B., who inquires the meaning of the word in a construction such as "the veriest sinner")—This is the superlative form of the adjective "very," and the sense conveyed by the citation is undoubtedly "the most absolute or utter sinner." This, according to a note from the publishers of Webster's, is "a well-established use of 'very,' and when thus used in the superlative denotes that the person so designated is completely or thoroughly that which he is called."

Golden Text (Miss G. A. W., who requests the meaning and origin of this expression)—It seems strange indeed that an expression so widely used should not be incorporated in dictionaries and encyclopedias. The meaning, of course, is common knowledge, the words being applied to a precious, inspiring, comprehensive Scriptural text around which a Bible lesson is built, or which conveys the essence of the lesson.

According to our best available information, the expression was first used in 1874, in the "Uniform Graded Lesson," prepared for Sunday school work.

Can some reader give us further light?

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A metal fence 9 feet high and 3½ miles long will surround the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair?

A law has been proposed adding 1 per cent to the income tax of all persons failing to vote in the United States?

The world's newest state, Manchuria, has an area of approximately 443,000 square miles?

The cloak room of the House of Commons has an arrangement so members may hang up their swords?

Brevities

Passing Show: A big increase in the number of hikers this year is predicted. No doubt it will walk into thousands.

Detroit News: Just a nominal fee for checking hats thrown into the Democratic ring might do wonders toward whittling down the deficit.

Ohio State Journal: An optimist is a man who orders only one ton of coal when his bin gets empty in March.

Los Angeles Times: The radio lecturer has a hard job. He can't win applause by telling his hearers how intelligent they look.

Publishers Syndicate: You never realize how fortunate you are until you enter a gift shop and see how many things your friends haven't sent you.

In Lighter Vein

On the Defensive

Hostess (gushingly): "You know, I've heard a great deal about you."

Prominent Politician (absently): "Possibly, but you can't prove it!"—*Montreal Star.*

Efficiency

There was one of these modern efficiency experts who was sent out to Colorado into the mountains to advise the miners. One old miner, driving him through the snow and cold, spread a buffalo lap robe over the knees of both of them.

Said the efficiency expert: "You ought to turn the hair on the inside. Don't you know it's a great deal warmer to have the hair next to your body?" The old miner obeyed and then sat there chuckling. Said the efficiency expert: "What are you laughing about? Are you laughing at me?"

"No," replied the miner, "I was just thinking about that buffalo. What a fool he was all of his life, not to know a simple thing like that."—*Christian Herald.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THOSE who trust are oftener right than those who mistrust.

—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Fear in Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

WORKMEN were blasting a rock near where it abutted on a walk which lay open to the street. The fuse was laid and lit, and an explosion was momentarily expected. Suddenly, trotting around the great wall of the cliff, came a little child going straight to where the match burned.

The men shouted and by their very terror in shouting alarmed and bewildered the little one.

By this time the mother also had come around. In a moment she saw the danger, but she opened wide her arms and called from her very heart, "Come to Mother, darling."

Instantly, with eager pattering feet and little arms opened to her arms, the child ran back and did not stop until she was clasped to her mother's bosom.

The Children's Corner

Billy Bear Doesn't Get Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROBERT RABBIT went hippity-hopping through the wild woodland, but although he hippity-hopped as if he knew where he was going he was really quite uncertain and as far from having made up his mind as he had been when he left home. But he enjoyed hippity-hopping through the wild woodland for its own sake, and so he kept going while he tried to think of somewhere that he really wanted to go.

"Time to Get Up, Billy Bear," Shouted Robert Rabbit.

It was a fine morning to hippity-hop. The snow was all gone from the wild woodland paths. The sun was warmer than it had been a few weeks ago. Robert Rabbit knew that summer, though it had not arrived, was on the way. To be sure, there might be some more snow, but it wouldn't last long, and then the buds would come out and the flowers come up and the grass grow and the birds build nests and the bees make honey. It was not that Robert Rabbit liked summer better than winter, but he liked the change from one to the other.

"I have it!" said Robert to himself, "I will hop round by Billy Bear's hollow tree. I should like to see Billy Bear, and if I cannot see Billy Bear himself, it will be something to see Billy Bear's hollow tree. Perhaps I can wake him up. Ha-ha! Ha-ha! What a joke it would be if I could persuade him it is time to get up. It would be something to tell Mrs. Rabbit when I get home for lunch."

So Robert Rabbit changed his direction and hippity-hopped through the wild woodland this way and that way till he came to a tree with a hole in it not very far up the trunk.

Billy Bear was asleep in his hollow tree, but now that winter was about as good as ever, and the sun warmer and warmer every day, Billy Bear was sleeping more lightly than he had when the snow was all over the wild woodland and the sunshine was bright without feeling very warm. He was sleeping so lightly that presently he heard a small voice outside his tree calling his name over and over—"Billy Bear! Bil-lee Bear! Hey, Billy Bear! Ho, Billy Bear!" It didn't altogether wake Billy Bear up, but it partly woke him him. And it kept on calling—"Billy Bear! Hey! Ho! Sleepyhead! Time to get up! Summer time! Summer time!"

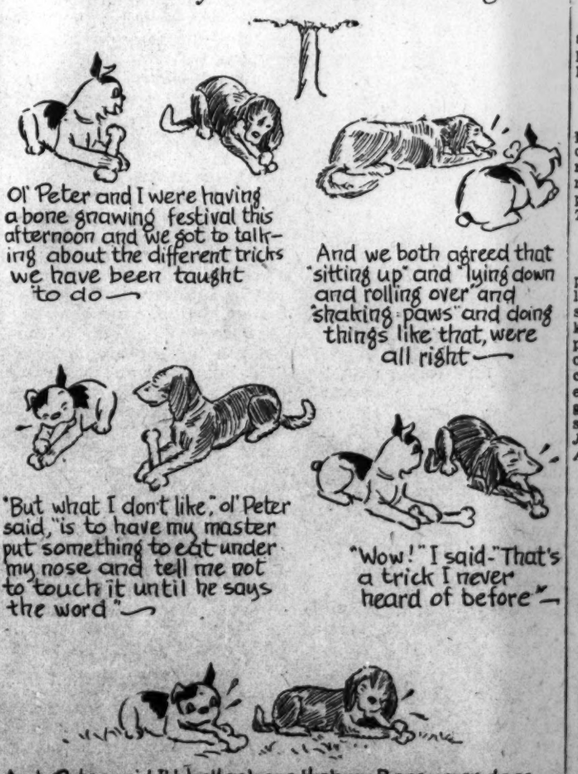
Billy Bear climbed sleepily up the inside of his tree and looked out through the hole. He saw Robert Rabbit sitting outside, waving his front paws and shouting as loud as he could.

"Time to get up, Billy Bear," shouted Robert Rabbit.

"I thought it was you, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "But don't think you're going to get me out of this tree. You played that trick once, but you can't play it again. Remember me to Mrs. Rabbit and tell her that I have gone back to bed. I have got up this much to save you the trouble of continuing to raise your voice outside my tree. Now I am going back to bed. Go away, Robert Rabbit, and come back in about a month."

And with that Billy Bear climbed down inside his hollow tree and went to sleep again. But when Robert Rabbit had hippity-hopped home to lunch, and Mrs. Rabbit asked him where he had been, he looked rather self-conscious and only said that he had just been hopping about.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Ol' Peter and I were having a bone gnawing festival this afternoon and we got to talking about the different tricks we have been taught to do—
And we both agreed that "sitting up" and "lying down and rolling over" and "shaking paws" and doing things like that, were all right—
"But what I don't like," ol' Peter said, "is to have my master put something to eat under my nose and tell me not to touch it until he says the word"—
"Wow!" I said. "That's a trick I never heard of before"—
And Peter said I'd better hope that my Boss never does, either—And I certainly do—Um—Just imagine food right under one's nose and not being allowed to touch it!

Drawn by Staff Artist for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Movie-Minded

"In a decade or two we may have a population habituated to moving pictures, but quite unaccustomed to play-going."—*St. John Ervine.*

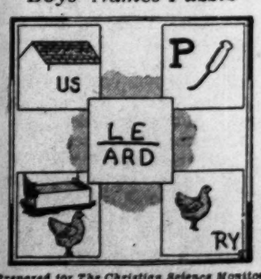
Success

"The cost of success in any enterprise, and the cost of joy in any undertaking, whether the goal is reached or not, is unqualified commitment to the task in hand, complete loyalty to the ideal."—*Dr. Thomas A. Goodwin.*

Readjustment

"If a brewery is closed down, in its place springs up a factory. If a saloon is closed, in its place comes a store. It is a simple process well known to union men, the same process as follows the introduction of machinery. It is a readjustment, a changed condition of society. Almost every disturbance in the ranks of organized labor can be traced back to some connection with the saloon."—*John Mitchell, former vice-president American Federation of Labor.*

Boys' Names Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the five pictures represents a boy's name. Can you guess them?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Still Useful League

THE tumult and the shouting that accompanied the Far Eastern crisis having somewhat subsided, the overhasty judgments of a month ago are beginning to undergo revision. This is particularly the case in regard to the part played by the League of Nations. Having failed to bring an overnight stop to the Shanghai hostilities, the League, in the eloquent opinion of its foes, was bankrupt. Only international foreclosure proceedings remained to be gone through with. Spring, in the League's thirteenth year, would see the windows boarded up and moving vans at the front door.

But spring has come to Geneva and it has brought neither carpenters nor truckmen. The sheriff has not moved in, nor have the statesmen moved out. Inside the offices of history's first world coöperative, business goes on as usual. There have been no "mark-down sales." Neither the value of nor the demand for the commodity the League deals in has depreciated. It is true there have been certain elements of weakness and confusion, but the last six months have really served to make clearer the need for some such agency as the League. The coöperation by the United States constituted a recognition, even by a nonmember, of its usefulness.

Two things were made possible by the League in the Sino-Japanese dispute. These two things, in any falling out among nations, are of the most critical importance. First of all, the Geneva machinery, even with the disputing parties in actual conflict, continued its negotiating processes. Thus, the way to peace was never, for one moment, closed. Moreover, these negotiations were not the interventions of interested third parties. The League made some mistakes. It was not so well informed as it should have been. Possibly it overencouraged Chinese reliance on outside help. But it proved its essential utility as an international forum. It kept the machinery of peace in operation.

China and Japan, by their unwillingness to declare war, demonstrated in dramatic fashion the restraining power of their League commitments. They were ready, apparently, to go a long way toward war, but not so far as to put a formal seal upon their defiance of the alternative processes to which they were pledged. As a result, the spokesmen both for China and Japan remained in Geneva. They continued, if in a somewhat tense atmosphere, to meet in the same conference room. The war, to be sure, was on, but, most significantly, the negotiations for peace were never "off." And it is true among nations as among individuals that the most difficult problem in the peaceful settlement of any dispute is to get and keep the disputants together.

Now, this achievement resulted in another equally important development. Since the way toward peace was continually kept clear, a channel for the expression of world opinion was continually kept open. Nations, once they have fallen to fighting, have been generally beyond the reach of this moral pressure. Once declared, war makes short shrift of those who persist in raising their voices for peace. To "win the war" is not alone the first, it is the only purpose of the nation. What is done by way of restraint must be done before the actual declaration of hostilities has unleashed the patriotic passions of a people.

But during this recent crisis world opinion was forced to declare no such moratorium. On the contrary, week after week witnessed a continually increasing mobilization of world thought against these Far Eastern hostilities. Final settlement is still incomplete. But there can be no question that this public pressure has had a salutary effect upon the extremists both in China and Japan.

For these two achievements, a major share of credit must go to the League of Nations.

Prelude to May

APRIL is a flippant, tantalizing, capricious and inconsistent month, but nevertheless she is much beloved. For April in the Northern Hemisphere is spring. With her arrival come bright, clear spring sunlight, soft rains, tightly wrapped green buds and tiny spurs of grass.

Suddenly, with summer and her wealth of flowers almost within grasp, an unaccountable impatience makes potted hyacinths, sunny yellow tulips and slender jonquils seem indispensable. Street flower vendors with baskets of exquisite waxy gardenias, fluttering sweet pea blossoms and fragrant violets exert an irresistible attraction for the flower lover. And if she is a woman, no matter how resolutely she has passed these same vendors during the winter, now she finds herself with her nose suddenly buried in a cluster of cool fragrance. Coins seem too petty a reason to forgo such loveliness. But this might never have happened in February or March; it is the result of April's blithe influence.

As for clothes, there never was such a month as April for making winter garments seem too stuffy, if not also a bit threadbare. Shop windows displaying smart spring clothes attract both masculine and feminine admirers. Were the colors ever so charming before, the fashions so captivating, and wherewithal so practicable? With April looking over one's shoulder, it doesn't seem so.

Then there is the matter of "doing things" and "going places." Before April's breezy arrival home seemed immaculate, orderly and altogether attractive. But the moment spring appears on the threshold, home makers feel the imperative urge to housecleaning. To a man this appears to consist in digging in all out-of-the-way corners, in turning the house topsy-turvy, to clean what has always been kept spotless. However, because the activity has been greater, the satisfaction of both the man and the woman of the house is more when they view shining waxed floors, well-polished furniture and crisp, fresh curtains.

There is also the knowledge that one person, or possibly two, outside the family have been given work during the chaotic housecleaning period. Spring also starts a multitude of other activities humming, for with all her faults, capricious April infuses people with the desire to be busy.

And to "go places"? That most of all. Everyone has a spark of adventure in him, and in spring the spark becomes a blaze, for spring is a time for gypsying.

Yes; April is a disturbing month, but beloved, for after all, unless she roused the earth to activity could there be any of May's quiet beauty or June's rapturous, golden days?

Another Way to Narrow the Ocean

THE assumption that reductions in fares are an open sesame to increased traffic has led the transatlantic steamship lines to make a further cut of 20 per cent in their minimum rates in all classes between the United States and European ports. This follows a series of reductions last year, which failed to increase the volume of traffic. They may, however, have checked decreases due to general slack business.

The first class traffic decreased 25 per cent, the cabin class 33 per cent, tourist class approximately the same, and the only classification showing an increase was the straight third class business eastbound, representing Europeans returning home in the wake of American gold transported to France.

When a rate reduction of 20 per cent is made, the increased traffic necessary to produce the same revenues must be 25 per cent greater, for 20 per cent down corresponds to 25 per cent up. Not only must the steamship lines carry one-fourth more passengers, but even then their profits would be less, since they would have this many more passengers to feed and serve before they were able to show an increased net out of the reduced rates.

Several American railroads learned to their sorrow last spring that a reduction in the basic fare of 3.6 cents a mile to 2 cents a mile represented an out-of-pocket loss. The increase in business simply did not compensate for the diminished revenues. Discussing the theory, Mr. T. C. Powell, former president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and an eminent commentator on travel matters, observes that a bargain rate is a bargain only when applied occasionally. The public is inclined not to regard it as a bargain when it is offered as a regular rate.

Some of the steamship lines did not desire to cut rates 20 per cent at this time. Their position is understandable. Better, from their standpoint, a series of bargain rates on special sailings, similar to the railroad excursions in Pullman cars, recently developed, which, scheduled judiciously and infrequently, have proved to be the most prolific source of travel revenue the railroads have discovered. Yet other prices have come down, and the new Atlantic fares should encourage more than a few people to take that European trip they have promised themselves so long. In one sense, a reduction in costs is as effective as a reduction in time in making the Atlantic more "crossable."

Some Significant Political Polls

SIGNS multiply that the estimates put upon the political popularity of President Hoover by newspapers or magazines openly or covertly sympathetic with liquor interests are thoroughly erroneous. Moreover, it is apparent that that calm common sense which the American people usually manifest when given time to consider a political problem is beginning to show itself once again.

While Congress is wrangling to the point almost of legislative impotence, and Democratic statesmen are devoting their attention chiefly to securing delegates to the next convention, President Hoover's steady, systematic work for the formulating of a program which shall check the present world-wide depression, so far as the United States is concerned, and lay the foundations for a new structure of industrial activity and prosperity, is beginning to be appreciated by the people.

In the last week two polls or straw votes have been taken which are of real significance, one at the University of Michigan, a college without a "Gold Coast," the students in which come from families representative of the simpler type of American citizenship. Two questions were asked. First, Who is your choice for President in 1932? Second, What man of the opposing party do you favor? Out of 2000 ballots cast, President Hoover was declared their first choice by 793 voters, a number far greater than the votes cast for any other candidate. As second choice he received 372 votes. His closest competitor was Governor Roosevelt, who received 231 votes. As an indication of what might be called middle-western sentiment, the poll has its value.

A larger preference poll is that conducted by the Pathfinder, a well-known national weekly, published in Washington. Dealing as it does very largely with world affairs, which it boils down to the most succinct and objective presentation, the Pathfinder is notable for the high character of its circulation, which, according to newspaper directories, for this year approximated 892,000. In the poll just taken 235,000 votes were cast, covering the country pretty widely. Eighteen Republican and Democratic names were presented for the consideration of the voters. President Hoover received 115,000 out of the total. The Pathfinder points out that while the agricultural forces of the country have been thought to be antagonistic to the President, his vote in the agrarian states was in almost every instance double that cast for the highest Democratic competitor, as, for example, Kansas: Hoover 1996, Roosevelt 452. Iowa: Hoover 2592, Roosevelt 1179. Nebraska: Hoover 1867, Roosevelt 943. Minnesota: Hoover 5497, Roosevelt 2091. Wisconsin: Hoover 3538, Roosevelt 1592. In addition to the significance of the overwhelming vote for President Hoover, there is pertinence in the fact that the leading Democrat in every instance was Governor Roosevelt.

So much for the agrarian states. In the industrial states of the East the President had even a more remarkable lead. In New York his vote was more than four times that for Governor Roosevelt. In Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan the four-to-one ratio approximate held. In Massachusetts he received 4567 to 622, a vote that suggests what the publishers of the Pathfinder would no doubt admit, namely, that its subscribers live in the rural sections and smaller communities. It is, of course, entirely probable that a poll of the urban centers would give different results.

Britain—Off Gold; On Its Feet

IN THE course of a striking article on "The Prospects of the Sterling Exchange," which appears as the leading article in the current Yale Review, John Maynard Keynes, the eminent English economist, adds some interesting facts to the reasons which led to the British fall from the gold standard last September.

In general the story is now well known. The war gave rise to a tremendous volume of debt contracted when all currencies save the dollar were "off gold." When the time came around to stabilize their currencies, or to unite them again with gold, all the nations, with the exception of those in the British Empire, elected to cheapen their currencies. Since debts are contracted in the currencies concerned and not in gold, the effect was to cut down the debts. Thus a French 1000-franc bond issued before the war is now worth only as much gold as was then represented by 200 francs. A German pre-war bond is worth practically nothing. But, by stabilizing her pound in 1925 at its pre-war parity with gold, Great Britain affirmed a mountain of debt which in government bonds alone amounted to twelve times the pre-war figure. This was paying for the war with a vengeance.

In Mr. Keynes's view, this was the fundamental reason that made Great Britain go "off gold" last September. It is a view which many people shared before the events of last summer and which is now rapidly becoming commonplace. The immediate cause flowed out of this excessive revaluation. In order to maintain the pound at pre-war parity, in order to resume its position as a lender of investment funds abroad, London had to exploit its "immense reserves of credit and prestige to build up a vast burden of short-term liabilities." This means that money was attracted from foreign banks, foreign speculators and foreign businesses, so that Britain could behave as if the world was just the same place as it was in 1913.

But it made the pound sterling extremely vulnerable. While Great Britain's loans were tied up in bonds and equities, her borrowings were withdrawable on or near demand. The position disturbed economists like Mr. Keynes, and it was undoubtedly at his instigation that the Macmillan Committee, of which he was a member, made an estimate of the short-term liabilities outstanding. The estimate reached the great total of $2,000,000,000, a testimony of vulnerability the significance of which was not lost on the banking world.

In the circumstances, the raid on the pound sterling of last summer could not help but be successful. Still, as M. Rist, the French economist, says, the pound went down fighting like a good soldier. As money was withdrawn, the British, in order to meet it, mobilized their own short-term loans abroad, a good part of which was frozen as hard as their immense reserves in foreign long-term loans and investments, and borrowed $600,000,000 in Paris and New York. But the effort seemed equivalent to the task of filling a Danaides jar; there seemed no bottom to the foreign money that could be withdrawn from London. Now we know the reason. Great as was the Macmillan Committee's estimate of London's short-term liabilities, it was nowhere near the mark, Mr. Keynes estimating that all told the amount must have been in the neighborhood of $4,000,000,000, or twice the estimate!

Being "off gold" means to most people that a country is on an uncertain basis. Mr. Keynes, who is a critic of the gold standard, takes the contrary view; he calls the British action a "step off on to firmer earth." Whatever one's views on this subject may be, there seems no doubt as to the truth of Mr. Keynes's description. Observe, to take just one example, the way that London has reduced its short-term debt. "I surmise," says Mr. Keynes, "that between June, 1931, and February, 1932," Great Britain may have repaid approximately half of her total short-term liabilities—an amount somewhere between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. This is apparently in addition to the 75 per cent repayment of the loans from Paris and New York contracted to plug the pound. An extraordinary feat.

Editorial Notes

When one counts the number of things upon which Congress has placed taxes in the schedules substituted for the sales tax, it might almost appear the trouble with the sales tax was that it wasn't general enough.

Could it be said of the major shipping firms which have cut ocean passenger rates from 10 to 50 per cent that they have trimmed sail—figuratively, of course?

Perhaps the powers which have delayed recognizing the new Manchurian state want Japan to step aside so they may see whether it is there.

Despite the wets' 3-to-1 lead in the Literary Digest poll, the beer bill in the House has less than 2.75 per cent of a chance to pass.

Those would-be writers of prosperity songs are advised to listen to the birds of spring, tra-la, building their new nests.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Tariff as an Issue—Expert Testimony on Beer

THERE seems to be some reason to believe that as a result of Democratic insistence the tariff may become a major issue in the American presidential campaign this fall. It is quite true that because of their ill-advised declaration in the Houston platform in support of the doctrine of protection the Democrats are not in the best strategic position to force a fight of this character. Furthermore, at the present moment it seems that the issue on which they are willing to join is not the basic proposition that Republican tariff revision has been unsound, injurious to the business of the country, extreme, and generally harmful, but rather that in giving to the President instead of Congress the right to act upon recommendations of the Tariff Board for increase or decrease in tariffs, Republican policy was faulty.

It is, of course, difficult to determine in advance of the actual casting of the votes how the nation as a whole would feel on a proposition of this sort. The past record, however, would seem to indicate that as between plans for increasing the authority of Congress over legislation of this sort, and increasing that of the President, the people are apt to stand with the latter alternative. Neither for its celerity of action nor for its purely objective consideration of an economic problem, like the tariff schedule, has Congress won the admiration of the country.

There are many leading Democrats, and incidentally not a few Republicans, who believe that the time is ripe for a straight fight on the theory of recent tariff revisions. It is urged that, as an international creditor, the United States cannot close its market to debtors who desire to pay with their own products. It is insisted that the development of mass production in the United States compels the creation and maintenance of a foreign market, and that that is impossible under the operation of a tariff such as that forced upon the country by the last Congress.

And finally, there are innumerable voters in both parties who feel that however much the tariff in the past may have done to stimulate and develop American manufacturing and industrialism, it has degenerated into a form of log rolling in Congress for the primary advantage of local interests, and to the complete demolition of anything like judicious tariff making.

* * *

Senator Bingham's much discussed 4 per cent beer bill is pretty thoroughly demolished as a piece of potential legislation. But it leaves behind it an interesting public document in the form of the printed hearings in reference to the bill before the Committee on Manufactures of the United States Senate. Running through this rather voluminous document I have been interested to see how much testimony the wet newspapers ignored.

One witness was Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, which has 800,000 dues-paying members, and which for twenty years has been unfalteringly a supporter of the prohibition policy. In reading certain pages of Mr. Taber's testimony one is puzzled to determine whether he or Senator Bingham is the witness, for the space given to the latter's comments exceeds that occupied by the witness himself. But it was important to the wet cause that he should be discredited. The witness was endeavoring to testify that a return of brewing would not so increase the demand for agricultural products as to bring new prosperity to the farmer.

The testimony also of Mr. Whiting Williams, widely known as an investigator of industrial conditions at first hand, is of primary importance. Mr. Williams, of course, was treated with scorn. He had been called by the Anti-Saloon League, and for that reason was suspect from the start. But a man cannot be ignored who was able to say, as he did:

> I spent last summer almost a week disguised as a jobless worker among the workers of Detroit. I slept with them in the park at night and I slept with them in the movie houses, because the 10-cent movie house is the cheapest way and the cleanest way you can get a night's sleep in Detroit. I spent the days and nights among the workers, and I did not see a single workman under the influence of liquor in the course of five days and five nights in Detroit. It is unthinkable that that would be the case back in the days of the saloon.

And the very swift retort of Senator Bingham that the police court records in Cleveland showed an increase in intoxication does not at all shake the value of this first-hand testimony.

The sharp distinction drawn also by Mr. Williams between the evil of the speakeasy today and of the saloon in the old times deserves to be rescued from the cold storage of an official senatorial document and given wide publicity:

> In the old days, following the thirteen-hour night shift of the gang, the moment the 6 o'clock whistle blew for the ending of that thirteen-hour shift we would rush across the street, and the crowd would be so thick we would have to shoehorn ourselves through the crowd where, in preparation for the rush, hundreds of beers and whiskys would be put out for the bunch, and they would be used up, and by that time half a dozen Lithuanian bartenders would be actually dripping with perspiration, perspiration running down their cheeks, in their efforts to help us. . . . The closing of the saloon has served to take the weight of the liquor traffic very largely off the shoulders of the hundred million of our working citizens—the working men you have in mind, Senator Bingham—has taken the liquor traffic off that class of citizens whose daily income compels them to choose between liquor and boots and shoes, and put the burden on the white-collar class of a few million, who can afford to have all the booze they want.

Nothing Venture, Nothing See

"YOU must go to the Isle of Orleans," they said. "There you will find the real old French Canadians — manor houses, old French farms, seigneurial mills and handmade rugs; also you will see them plowing with oxen."

An alluring proposition, but wait a minute!

"You will have to take a Quebec taxi across the ferry with you or you will see nothing at all of the island. It will cost you altogether $18."

Eighteen dollars! That was different. But then with a flash came the determination to prove our independence of the dictates of the dollar. We would go to the island without a Quebec taxi and see what we would see!

First, there was the tiny lighthouse that fairly sparkled a message of encouragement. Then, as we disembarked, came a chorus of "Taxi, sir," and we selected a trim chauffeur who assured us in broken English that he would take us round the island and back for $3.

We explained that we did not wish to return for many hours, at which François suggested that he should take us across to St. Jean and leave us to return by the 4:30 bus.

In a moment we were rolling smoothly along while the Isle of Orleans unfolded its charms. White farmhouses with wide balconies running all round them—great two-storied barns, a mill that might easily have been seigneurial. . . .

But where were the oxen? Here on the verge of disappointment came fulfillment. Suddenly, protruding from a load of hay which nearly covered cart and beast, we distinctly saw a pair of horns!

Arrived at St. Jean, François made inquiries and found that the only pension in the village was just across the street. François the chauffeur having received his dues, François the interpreter hovered a moment in the background. But the buxom and smiling proprietress in her gayly embroidered apron guessed well our wants.

Two steaming plates of soup were soon waiting for us on a snowy hand-embroidered cloth. We sat alone, while shoals of children and babies came in from every corner, inspected us shyly, and descended to the basement for the pension dinner, chattering in unintelligible patois.

After our excellent three-course dinner, the rosy-cheeked hostess sat down at our table. We tried to inquire where in St. Jean we could see handmade rugs, but the word "tapis" having temporarily absented itself from our vocabularies, much gesticulation ensued. Eventually Madame's beaming countenance and pointing finger indicated that she not only was the mother of eleven, the grandmother of untold numbers, the proprietress of a pension and the embroidress of cloths and aprons, but was also a maker of rugs.

"Might we see the rugs?" we asked.

At this point, Madame's excitement made the patois unintelligible, but the word "mile," pronounced English-wise, "auto" and "maison" emerged, accompanied by much shrugging of shoulders. We gathered that the rugs were at her other house a mile away and that if she could only be sure of our buying one, she would get an auto to take us there. At the price she mentioned we promised at least one purchase.

Eventually Madame's daughter appeared with a rickety old Ford, and three generations packed in behind us for the ride.

Madame's old white house was a delight, with colossal loaves piled high on the huge brick oven. Its occupants were varied—a daughter, several more grandchildren, a Syrian girl from New York and a young Frenchman anxious to learn the difference between his mother-tongue and the Canadian French.

Madame excitedly explained the object of our visit and then bustled upstairs to return half hidden under a load of rugs and a bale of something she called "catalogne." The "catalogne" proved to be made of rolled strips of colored material woven with thick thread. We bought several yards of it and chose an attractive rug. Madame was delighted and evidently decided to be prepared for future windfalls, for when the Ford once more was packed to bursting point, the remaining rugs were crammed in after us.

When the bus arrived at 4:30 we had seen all we had hoped to see, including two horns which undoubtedly belonged to an ox. We had seen far more of French-Canadian life than a Quebec taxi driver could have shown us. And best of all, we had proved once again that enjoyment is not at the mercy of mere dollars. U. R. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

An Armed League

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Sisley Huddleston, in his article in the Monitor of March 15, entitled "Diary of an Onlooker in France," says, "We know enough about the great war to know how constant were the bickerings and the recriminations among the allies who were engaged in a common cause." In spite of these bickerings and recriminations, however, the allies won the war, and no doubt with more coördination between nations brought about by closer association individually and through the League of Nations, better relations might be obtained in future.

Mr. Huddleston further states, "It"—the League of Nations—"is asked to assure peace by getting ready to go to war." What other way could peace have been obtained in the World War? It was either war or a moral death. As to the "crime of killing" being less a crime when committed by the League of Nations, it bears the same relation to crime that the execution of a criminal by the state does to the criminal's killing of innocent people. Would any officer of the law be less an example of moral force by shooting criminals either in defense of his own life or the lives of law-abiding citizens, if this were the only alternative? Or would any court which sanctioned such a thing be less an instrument of justice because this proved the only remedy?

In an editorial in the Monitor of March 9 appears this paragraph on the recent kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby and the punishment of those responsible for it, "One reason this subterranean government"—meaning the underworld—"is effective is that it practices law enforcement. Infringements of its code are not tolerated. Punishment is quick and sure. Only when honest citizens inject some of the same efficiency into the police and the courts will they cease to be vassals of gangdom."

In my mind, it seems obvious that international crime should be dealt with as quickly and effectively as national crime, when it becomes materially possible to do so, as long as there is any necessity for it. Probably those that doubt it might come more quickly to this realization if they themselves were the victims. If the time is ripe for the functioning of the League of Nations, and it is forced at the beginning to curb violence with violence, this does not necessarily mean that as time goes on the League may not become entirely the vehicle of moral force.

Washington, Ga. (MISS) ELIZABETH M. ARMSTRONG.

Facts About Switzerland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Early in January there appeared on the Daily Feature page of the Monitor the following remark, "Did you know that the lorry is the only type of motorcar made in Switzerland?" Now, Saurer manufactures passenger cars upon request; but, besides that, there is to my knowledge one company which makes passenger cars almost exclusively, and that is Martini A. G., in St. Blaise, near Neuenburg. I inquired to make sure that the company was still in existence before writing to you.

In a later issue there was another remark on the same page about Switzerland, to the effect that the Swiss Army had something like thirty-six generals. The Swiss Army has not one single general except in times of war, and then it has one only. NELLY WALSER.

Chicago, Ill.